The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

Speech by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, on the Disorganized Condition of Mexico.

The Democratic Convention to be Held at Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, to-day, was engaged on equally important bills—the Homestead and Florida claims. The latter involves the much-mooted point of the interest payable by Government, and was reported against by the Court of Claims. Strange to say, Senator TOOMBS advocated the bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House did little of interest. New rules were adopted, and discussion continued on referring the Texas Regiment bill, during which Hon. S. S. Cox reviewed, in an able and statesmanlike manner, our whole Mexican policy.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

The Governor of Maine has removed GEO. M. WESTCOTT from his position as Commissioner for the State of Maine to prosecute certain claims against the United States, in consequence of his implication with the defalcation of Mr. PECK, the State Treasurer. Messrs. DAVIS, JOHNSON and other leading Democrats are here, demanding the removal of Collector LEAVENS, at Bangor, for the same reason. The Indian Bureau has received charges of a grave character against GREGG, the Indian Agent for California, and his removal is determined on, unless, at the suggestion of his friends, he be allowed to resign.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT CHARLESTON.

The Democratic National Committee has determined to take no steps for changing the place of holding the Convention. It will meet at Charleston. The matter may be considered settled.

THE REJECTION OF THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Republican Senators say they are at a loss to imagine why the Administration Party takes so much to heart the rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty. They would like to know why and where the shoe pinches.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

In spite of bad weather, the theatre is crowded to-night, to hear little PATTI.

Secretary FLOYD returned last night, much improved in health. Q.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The course pursued by the Republican Senators, in defeating the ratification of the Nicaragua Treaty, is universally condemned. The outside pressure has become so strong that it is proposed to reconsider the treaty, and, with some slight amendment, return it to Nicaragua for ratification. Senator WILSON'S bold and patriotic action in this matter, in opposition to party dictation, is highly approved.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Mexican Treaty will come up some day this week. It stands a better chance now than it did before the rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty. The objections of Senator SIMMONS to the eighth article are not considered tenable. The Rhode Island Senator had not studied the bearing of our treaties with European powers, or that of the treaty he was discussing; but, being exhilarated with the idea of killing the treaty, and saving the country, he hastily assumed a position which proper reflection and investigation prove unsound.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

Commander MAURY has written a long letter to Senator GWIN on the subject of inter-oceanic telegraphs, showing in a strong light the incalculable advantages which would result therefrom to the Government in military affairs, and to commerce, surveys and meteorology.

The House to-day worked under the recently amended rules. The experiment shows that, if strictly observed, they will effect a marked improvement in the manner of transacting business.

All the States, save probably California and Oregon, will, it is said, be represented in the Constitutional Union Convention. The supposition is, that Senator CRITTENDEN will at that time convene the National Executive Committee, in which event a large delegation will be present at Baltimore on the 9th of May.

The Secretary of the Interior has dispatched an agent to Wisconsin to investigate the alleged frauds on the Menomenee Indians.

Mr. JOHNSON'S resolution, mentioned in the Senate report, referred to the Mountain Meadows massacre in August, 1850, and desired information as to the steps taken to discover the offenders.

Mr. MASON'S resolution related to any communication from Mr. HARRIS, our Minister to Japan, in regard to the proposed diplomatic mission from Japan to the United States, and instructs the Committee of Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing for the reception of said mission.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

Two messages were received from the President.

Senator KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a uniform Bankrupt law.

Also, the petition of JAMES W. NYE and one hundred and five others, of New-York, in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution providing that the Committee on Public Lands inquire into the expediency of making the 46th parallel as the boundary between Oregon and Washington. Adopted.

The House bill, authorizing the publishers of newspapers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, was taken up.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) reported an additional section, to the effect that the drop letters delivered in large cities by carriers be charged one cent postage instead of two as heretofore, which was adopted, and the bill then passed.

The bill relative to the preëmption rights of certain settlers in Indian reservations in Oregon and Washington was taken up and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the President communicate any information in his possession relative to a certain Indian massacre in Utah, and what measures were taken in relation thereto, and the present condition of the survivors. Adopted.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the Secretary of State communicate copies of the correspondence between the State Department and TOWNSEND L. HARRIS, Commissioner to Japan. Adopted.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to extend the rights of preëmption over unsurveyed lands in Iowa. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution calling on the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension for information as to the feasibility and cost of extending the Senate Chamber, so as to take in the windows on the north end. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to make the bill for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats a special order for Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Lost by yeas 23, nays 29.

The Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) said he had found insuperable objections in the House bill on the same subject, and he should confine his remarks to the Senate bill, which, in his opinion, would not conflict with the established policy of the Government in relation to the public lands. He went into a statistical argument to show the great advantage to result from the adoption of the Senate bill, and said that it would occasion no diminution in the receipts of the Government. It would induce twenty thousand families annually to emigrate to new and uncultivated lands. This emigration would be of infinite service to the whole country, for it would build up a class of independent farmers, who make better citizens in time of peace and better soldiers in time of war. He referred to the recent strikes in Massachusetts as manifesting the struggle between capital and labor in redundant populations, and advocated the bill as calculated to afford relief to the laboring poor of the large cities. No sectional consideration would move him to vote against the bill. He did not doubt that the Free States, formed out of the new domain, would have sufficient power to attempt to destroy the institution of Slavery by amending the Constitution. The result would be the same whether the bill passed or not. Congress held the Territory for the purpose of settlement and admission as States, and its policy was to pass such a measure as this bill. Sectional considerations were of no consequence.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) the bill was postponed till Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

The bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the ninth article of the treaty of 1819, with Spain, was taken up, and a lengthy report read. The bill provides for the payment of the interest awarded by the United States Judges in East Florida as part of the satisfaction stipulated in the acts of 1833 and 1834.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) said the principal had been paid, but the Secretary of the Treasury refused the interest. The question was, should the interest be paid? He contended that it should be. It was the practice of all nations in such cases to make the payment under treaties. He cited numerous cases and occasions.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) spoke in favor of the claim, and gave the history of its origin. He urged the payment of the interest as just and equitable. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes; to authorize a loan; regulating and increasing the duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the necessary executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill making appropriations for the Light-house establishment.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a bill repealing the act providing for the fortifications at Willett's Point.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for the payment of the depredations committed by the whites on the Shawnee Indians of Kansas.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill providing for the examination of the claims occasioned by the Indian depredations in New-Mexico.

All the above-named bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House proceeded to act on the several amendments to the rules before distinct action.

By the new arrangement the Judges of the Court of Claims, Foreign Ministers, and Senators and Representatives elect are now admitted to the floor. That part of the amendment proposing to extend the same privilege to ex-members of the House not prosecuting claims personally or as agents before the House, was rejected by a tie vote, the Speaker adding his in the negative.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S motion to rescind the rule which restricts a member to one hour in debate, was defeated by seventeen majority.

A rule was adopted, that pending the election of Speaker the Clerk shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) again presented his motion to refer the Military Academy bill, as returned from the Senate, with an amendment providing for the calling of the mounted regiment of volunteers heretofore authorized, into the field, to the Committee on Military Affairs. He showed the pressing necessity of an additional cavalry force in consequence of the continued Indian hostilities, infantry being almost useless. Besides, the boundary between the United States and Mexico should be protected. Unless this is done there is danger that the two nations will become involved in war.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) considered that the question of protecting the Rio Grande boundary involved our Mexican relations. If Gen. HOUSTON went into Mexico and established a protectorate in Northern Mexico, a war might and would result. As a consequence the McLane Treaty would be jeopardized. Our Rio Grande frontier needed a Federal force there, as well against the Indians as against the Mexicans, who were scouring it with fire and sword from Tamaulipas to Chihuahua. To prevent this complication on our boundary, to save the treaty, we must intervene under the treaty, and not otherwise. The merits of the Mexican question were thus opened by the question of reference of this bill and amendment. They required the fullest inquiry. The Committee which could give that inquiry was the one to take charge of a bill. Europe, said Mr. C., has her Continental politics. America has hers. Mexico is our Italy. Such is her condition and our interest in it, that we cannot be indifferent to its fate. It is a case of great public calamity which is in our path. We cannot help seeing it. Mexico is our "sick man." He must be inoculated with American energy. The Monroe doctrine forbids European interference in the national affairs of this continent. That doctrine has, with the nations of this continent, a sanction equal to international law. It has done good service. Silent as the tides, yet as potent, it has swayed millions by its influences and effluences. That policy can be enlarged. From its serene quietism, its silent emphasis, folded arms, and warning gesture, it should be aroused to active exertion, earnest protest and armed interference. So far as Mexico is concerned, this must be done. If we do not do it, other nations will. As I have said before on this floor, if Mexico completes the suicide she has begun, her estate will be left for administration. Shall it be administered by strangers? Shall it enure to the benefit of those who are neither akin to her by political sympathy nor neighbors in interest or destiny? This is the problem which the statesmanship of the present time is urged to solve. My solution, Sir, is not new to this House. I submitted it with great deference in a speech on "Territorial Expansion" on the 18th of January, 1859. I urged that our interest lay—

First, in Mexico's erect and orderly independency; and,

Second, if that were not possible, then that no Power but our own should guard its weakness and administer its estate.

Mr. Cox further said that he had favored a system of reprisal for outrages on our citizens, and the recognition of the Juarez Government, and quoted from his former speech, in which he had urged that such a policy would give us "not only a firm union with Mexico, not only postal and extradition and right of way treaties, not only a foothold in the Northern Mexican States, which can be made permanent without war, but it would foil every attempt of any European alliance to control the affairs of Mexico. This programme had been followed out by the President with the able aid of Mr. MCLANE. It was a wise policy. If confirmed, nothing remains to give us substantial control from the Rio Grande to Panama. The Central American imbroglio is ended; New-Granada is about to confirm the Cass-Herran Treaty. Cuba gravitates nearer to us year by year, and a practical solution of Mexican politics will compel mutability in commerce and comity between Cuba and the United States. Thus we make the northern part of this whole continent ours, by every tie of interest in the present, and ours, in the fullness of time, by closer bonds of political federation! I propose to show that it is absolutely necessary for us to interfere in Mexico; demanded alike by national honor, by national interests and self-protection. I will show that no interference can be effectual, which does not look to the actual *pedis possessio* of the country, by our troops. Either Mexico must roll back under the dark rule of brigandage, which creates anarchy for its own aggrandizement, or she must become Americanized with a recognized foreign ruling element in the country. It is either annihilation or resurrection under our auspices. To show this, I will take a glance at the condition of Mexico. In arriving at the condition of Mexico, I will epitomize her history under three epochs, 1. From the Spanish invasion to the Revolution in 1824. The heritage Spain left her was an all-absorbing avarice. This was the seed of Mexican disease and disaster. The motto of the Spanish conqueror and of the adventurers who followed him, was "*Nada est mala que gana la plata*:" Nothing is bad which brings the silver. The oppression upon the Indians to gratify this avarice, produced the revolution. The second epoch includes all the vicissitudes of Mexico from the revolution until the formation of the new Constitution, Feb. 5, 1857, of which JUAREZ is President. During these thirty-two years, Mexico has had thirty-five Governments and seventy Executives. Two parties can be traced—the Central or Monarchical, and the Constitutional or Democratic Party. Mr. Cox analyzed the condition and relation of these parties. The first had the army, the foreign diplomacy and the revenue during this epoch. They favored European intervention; the other party favored our intervention. These contests were not a war of races and religion. All parties are Catholics, and there were Indians, foreigners and mixed races in both parties. The history of this epoch is but the march and countermarch of Generals,—the placement and displacement of Presidents,—intestine feuds and foreign invasions. The third epoch opens with the new Constitution, with COMONFORT as President. It can be shown that on COMONFORT'S vacating the Presidency, 11th January, 1858, BENITO JUAREZ, by the 79th article of the Constitution, as Chief-Justice, became *ex officio* President. His government is the Government *de jure*. He traced the career of ZULOAGA and ROBLES until MIRAMON became Executive under the "plan of Tacubaya." For the past year these parties have not changed their relative strength a great deal. JUAREZ had nearly all the States in allegiance to his Government at Vera Cruz and nine-tenths of the people. Mr. Cox presented their relative strength in a tabular form, showing that MIRAMON was confined mainly to three Central States, with a temporary and violent occupation of a few places outside. JUAREZ holds all the ports and Custom-houses on coast and frontier, therefore the revenues. In the table, Mr. Cox gave MIRAMON five States of small area, but of comparatively dense population. He gave him Guanajuato and Jalisco; because he holds their capitals, though they are now threatened by his enemies. He gave him also Puebla and Queretaro, although JUAREZ holds some of the towns in each. It would thus be fair to divide these four States between the two parties. This would leave in the hands of JUAREZ, States having 5,235,000 population, and 1,044.35 square leagues, against MIRAMON 2,705,000 population, and 105 07 square leagues, leaving 3,530,000 of population, and 939.28 of square leagues in favor of JUAREZ on a fair computation. It is not true that because MIRAMON has the capital he holds the country or has the *de facto* Government. Mexico is not France. It is a federation. Our nation furnishes a truer analogy. JUAREZ has failed to get the capital, because his enemy has hitherto had the means and holds the army. He raises means by the guaranties of the French Minister, who is in league with speculators and bankers. He is about to attack Vera Cruz, and as he moves that way his enemies move toward the capital. JUAREZ will defend Vera Cruz successfully, and the chances are that MIRAMON, if not overtaken by MARQUEZ, may lose even the capital. Mr. MCLANE was right in recognizing the Juarez authorities. The Executive is wise in urging this treaty as the salvation of Mexico.

After an analysis of the Treaty, as to its transit and right of way clauses, and its authority to us to use force in its execution, he regarded the United States as "*Souverains par indivis*," with the Juarez Governments on Mexican soil. By a territorial abnegation, Mexico gives us a foothold, which cannot be used but for her peace and developement. Observe the free list in that Treaty and you will perceive the ample scope of intercourse which it offers to every part of our country. The Ohio farmer will feel it, in the enhanced price of his provisions, as well as the planter of cotton on the Gulf, whose great staple will find a larger market. The iron interest of the Middle States and the manufacturing interest of New-England, are alike the recipients of its results. We may regain the trade with Mexico which we had from 1830 to 1840, when forty-six millions were exported thither, against only eighteen millions from 1840 to 1850! We will do more. Since then we have carved out an empire on the Pacific, and China and Japan have given us treaties of interchange, our commerce from Mexico, being unburdened with transit duties, will go North to our possessions on the Pacific; South along the South American coast and Eastward to this Orient—the golden Cathay of Columbus—where our enterprise can touch upon every spring of traffic and open every avenue of intercourse. Thus will be returned to Mexico, through our agency, that affluent commerce which, in her early colonial day, made Acapulco the Venice of the New World, and the stately galleons of Spain the armada of the world's envy and an empire's pride! That treaty is Mexico's respite. Its death is Mexico's death warrant. He was ready to vote the money ($4,000,000) to execute it. It would prevent European intervention; and by the magic of a steam-marine make a circlet of empire all round the Gulf. Was it feared that our commercial emporium would be changed from New-York City south to New-Orleans. These fears had once been felt before TEXAS was admitted. They proved ill-founded then. New-York grew—is growing; and whatever frees and spreads our national trade and empire, magnifies New-York and her commerce. Two millions of the four go for our claims. Mr. Cox gave a picture of American outrages in Mexico. He pictured the American citizen there in gloomy colors. The country was debilitated, bleeding, dying; a land of rapacity, craft, crime, license and brutality; indolence only active to wrong, and industry only quickened for vice. He asked: Who shall intervene? He instanced many particular outrages and atrocities; the murder of CHASE, the assassinations of Tacubays; the exactions, imprisonments and deaths by Gen. WOLL in Zacatecas; the robbery by MARQUEZ of the *conducta*; the seven "forced loans" on foreigners; the double export duties of the double Government—interior and on the coast; the imprisonments and murders at Cordova, Jalapa and Orizaba; the recent outrages by CORTINAS on the Rio Grande, and of COSEN in Chihuahua, by which American property was pillaged, persons mutilated, and the frontier ravaged with fire and sword. He referred to other transactions, less bloody, but more important, affecting Mexico—the recent attempt to foist in a new French debt of $460,000 into the French Convention, and to threaten Vera Cruz for its discharge; thus aiding MIRAMON in his attack, and thus compelling JUAREZ to pay the claims of France against the very Government it protects in its schemes, and as a consequence of its schemes of robbery. Another financial move is to put fifteen millions more of debt on beggared Mexico, which, added to the eighty millions created in July last, by MIRAMON'S scheme, makes ninety-five millions of paper debt foisted on Mexico in five months! Besides this, there are millions of money in reclamations unsecured, arising out of fresh spoliations of foreigners. To these is to be added the debt of Mexico, foreign and domestic, ascertained in April, 1857, to be $96,801,275, of which $63,382,105 is secured by a certain per centum on the revenues of Mexico to the bondholders. Then add the millions for arms and waste, and you have the poorest of national Samaritans—whom to go over and relieve is the highest duty of a Christian Nation. Unless our Government intervene, either under this treaty or otherwise, there will be irresponsible and adventurous expeditions. Gen. HOUSTON, if he goes into Northern Mexico, as he threatens, with 10,000 Texans, will hold the country and bring on a war. Better even this than that less responsible movements should go out. Such movements are now organized. They are under the auspices of the "Knights of the Golden Cross," whose mystic "K. G. C." cannot only bring out its adherents by the thousand, but it has tendered to JUAREZ its emigrating advantages—3,000 men to ten States, in consideration of the public lands thereof. They have also tendered $500,000 to JUAREZ, and agree to place him in the Capital. Of course these emigrants cannot go to such a country unarmed! There are other parts of the projected contract which Mr. Cox noticed. We cannot blame either JUAREZ or these adventurers if we fail to ratify this treaty and give aid. France intervenes for Italy, and we have more interest in Mexico than France in Italy. If we fail to move, we retrogress, and retrogression is decay and death to our advancement. He proceeded to quote VATTEL and PHILLIMORE as authority to show that intervention was justified in the present condition of Mexico. He illustrated it by the case of Greece in 1827. The *lex gentium* was, that to support so mischievous and anarchical a state of things as exists in Mexico, where no right is regarded as sacred, is to despise justice in general and do an injury to all nations. The case of Mexico, however, is determinable, not by international law, unless the Monroe doctrine is one of its chapters. We are invited to Mexico by the treaty, and hence no one can quarrel with our interference. The publicists are with us. But to those who must go abroad from American rules of conduct, he referred such to the London *Times*, which said that neither England nor any one could interfere in Mexico but by its *possession*. There was no settled government in its option, and the ordinary international remedies fail. It favored the intervention of this country. Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the English bondholders, had said that Mexicans of sense wished the United States to interfere. He quoted Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S letter to ROTHSCHILDS, as to the condition of things and the necessity for interference. If we do not interfere now, there will be nothing to save but a desolate land, a demoralized citizenry, an empty exchequer, a mortgaged revenue, a banditti of factious States, and a Government only federative in a league with death, murder and spoliation. There is yet something to be saved in Mexico. If we act promptly, we become partners in her resources. What are these resources? What are, and what should be our relations toward them? We have an authentic account of these resources in the valuable compilation of Col. BUTTERFIELD, with whose book the intelligence of the country should be familiar. Mexico has now $26,000,000 of foreign imports, and $28,000,000 of exports, making an interchange of $54,000,000. Of this, England has $33,400,000, the United States only $8,700,000. England thus monopolizes more than one-half of this commerce. She has had special permits to import at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. on duties. She is twenty days distant by steam, while on the Pacific and on the Gulf we are at the doors of Mexico. Of the $8,700,000 of our commerce with Mexico, our exports for the year ending September 30, 1858, were but $3,315,833, being $2,000,000 less than our imports from Mexico. The above fifty odd millions does not include, of course, the contraband trade, which would run Mexican commerce up to $100,000,000. Thirty millions of this is silver, which mostly goes to England. If the produce of our country—the provisions and flour of the Great West, the varied manufactures of the North in wood and iron, which are finding markets in the West Indies, the shipping of the Gulf and the Pacific, with 6,000 miles of Mexican sea-coast and the mining enterprise of our citizens, had a full range under a good government with this reciprocal Free-trade, under this well-conceived treaty, what a tide of prosperity would flow between us and Mexico! There is not a product between our Mexican boundary and Panama, which is not wanted by us. There is not a product of our skill and industry that will not find a market in that country. He illustrated this view from his own State of Ohio. Its statistician, Mr. MANSFIELD, in his report for 1859, estimates our grain product at an annual average of 112,883,870 bushels. Where is the State in the world which can equal this in these elements of life? New-York has but 76,639,910 bushels—less acres in cultivation, and a less average to the acre. France, with her nicety of cultivation, has but an average of thirteen and a half bushels to the acre, while Ohio has twenty-two and a half. Gallicia, even, falls behind this model State of the Mississippi Valley. The value of Ohio live stock ranges over $70,000,000, from which are her smoked and salted meats. These are duty free under this treaty. Has Ohio no surplus for exportation—no interest in an extended market? If each Representative should lay before us the specialty of his State, for which free trade is offered in this treaty, what a museum of national exchanges would we not show, to pour into the great current of trade which would follow its ratification! In return, Mexico can give us coffee and sugar. We need them and should have them more cheaply. She can give us cocos, cochineal, tobacco and tropical fruits. She needs our iron—which has often been worth its weight in the precious metals there—and our implements of agriculture. If she had settled relations with us, we might have thirty millions of her silver per annum. We have $120,000,000 of mining interests now, with only 20,000 persons employed. Think of such an enterprise applied to Mexican mining. We need her silver to purify our coin. We have the quicksilver to aid its production. The silver leads of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains have already made that late lonely land the seat of thriving towns and remunerative industry. That beautiful plateau, those affluent gulches, those seams of gold-bearing quartz, whose amazing extent and richness—which are described in memorials fresh on our table, as lands which have never been equalled or even approached at any period on the face of the earth for their miraculous wealth—those rivers whose sand is silver and whose pebbles are gold—are not merely stimuli to our enterprise, but they indicate by their topographical and geological laws and their position as a part of the great mountain range from Chili to Fraser River, that they are the approach, the vestibule of that immense temple whose sunless architecture has its endless colonnades and mystic chambers beneath our continental sierras.

Mr. Cox then gave the statistics of Mexican coinage from the conquest to 1836. The gold was $96,892,142; the silver $2,534,115,951—figures under which the mind reels in its wonder of wealth. What a fruitage from these sterile mountains! What apples of gold in pictures of silver. Spain shone resplendent with these riches for centuries. Aladdin had no dreams equal to this arithmetic of ready and coined cash! Yet this land of mineral sterility was most favored as to soil, climate and sky. Its *tierras templadas* have no equal on the earth. Here every prospect pleases, but only man is vile. Civil order could elevate and develop Mexico. We must give this civil order. We have the unrest, the steam-engine, the very form of Government—local, decentralized, and commercially, politically and religiously free. We open Japan and China by treaties and trade; yet at our very door is this great and golden opportunity.

Mr. Cox proceeded to answer the several objections against the policy: 1st, as to the danger from the population of Mexico; 2d, as to the acquisition of new territory; 3d, as to the increased dangers of disunion by annexing territory. He said, in referring to previous acquisitions, that if this country could not *expand without danger, it could not live much longer without decay*. There was no danger of expansion, if the spirit of the Confederation and the Constitution was preserved—if local communities were allowed their own way to prepare for Statehood. It was safer to expand than to be quarreling forever over internal diseases. He would not discuss Slavery ethics in Congress. They had been exhausted twenty centuries ago by ARISTOTLE. Neither the polemics of New-England, nor the responsive guns of the "Gulf Squadron" here, can add to its discussion. Slavery is a question of economy. Where it pays, it goes. Mr. GREELEY says it cannot go to Mexico. It never went there; and he cannot see why the President wants Mexico, if it cannot be made Slave. That editor does not understand the Ostend Manifesto. There can be no more quarrels as to the predominance of the Free States. HAMMOND, STEVENS, and the best Southern statesmen, have given that up. But the South may be aggrandized by Mexico, without Mexico giving them one Slave State.

After answering other objections as to suffrage, &c., he said that nations obey the same law by which the seed bursts into life, rises above the ground, efflorescs and decays, with perpetual bloom and sere. The same law of growth applies to our physical bodies as well as to the heavenly bodies. Without growth, both body and mind decay and die. Growth is the condition of health. It is the same with nations. History writes it on the frontlet of Time as its foremost, grandest conception. God writes it in the flower, in the globular water-drop and in the star; as well as in Egypt, Rome and Greece. In the feudal ages of darkness and the later ages of illumination, in the eras of despotism as well as of liberty, wherever His finger records his fiat upon the everlasting scroll, there is this law: "*Whosoever, whatsoever, doth not grow, is dead already*." Is the Anglo race an exception? Is this great self-government, whose next census will show under its flag thirty-six millions of people, and an advancement greater than ever before in material wealth, to become the laggard of the century? Will the next seventy years witness the retrogression of this continent? Is Mexico's past fifty years the index on the dial to show how far toward its occultation is the orb of our destiny? Or is Mexico to be invigorated by a new life from this Anglo-American race of ours? The mines of Chihuahua and Guanajuato—the agriculture of the Mexican valley—the pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California—may, under our auspices, again play their part in commerce. I am yet to see an American who does not believe that we must "take charge" of these interests at some time, and in some way bring together the mutilated members of Mexico and breathe a new life into its form. If any nation interfere it must be either Spain, England, France, or the United States. Spain cannot without making more trouble. France cannot without having a war between the Latin and the Anglo-American races on this continent. England does not desire to do so; but desires us to do it. BULWER spoke on the 8th of July, 1858, the best English sentiment on the Columbia Government bill, when he committed the glory of England to the empires here which were writing her history—not in obelisks or pyramids—but in the language of England! Mr. Cox suggested that this Congress was behind the enterprise of the nation. We ought to quit marking time and begin to march. His speech of a year ago had been translated into the Madrid and Paris Press as the expression of "*La Joven America*;" and these journals were amazed at the simple statement that we had at least a dozen locomotive Republics always fired up and ready for movement! But each district in the United States could furnish a regiment of such elements. If legal sanction were given, or the Neutrality laws were repealed, four times this number could be raised while the telegraph clicked the intelligence. We should not endeavor to repress, but restrain and direct these elements. Is there any one who wishes to consult Europe as to our progress, or who fears a fatal blow from those Powers? We do not exist by European sufferance, but by its insufferance. We did not consult her about being born; nor do we beg her pardon for growing. If we want to buy Cuba, that is our business with Spain. If we have to take her, it is our business with God. There is no alliance in Europe but has enough to do at home. A New-Year's greeting at the Tuileries a year ago snapped the treaties of 1814. Solferino blew its fragments to atoms out of its rifled cannon. If European Powers choose to expand, we have no protest. Mr. Cox referred to the growth of Russia, England, France, Sardinia. Even Spain was again fighting her old Moorish wars. These are the movements of an active age, and indicate growth and health. They are links in the chain of Providence. They show the mutability of human empire and institutions; but to the philosopher they move by a law as fixed as that which changes the constellations in the sky. Astronomers tell us that the Southern cross, just before the Christian era, shone in our Northern heavens; and that it is now moving again hither, by the same Great Will, which knows no North and no South, and moving by an irreversible decree, on its everlasting cycle of emigration. It is the type of the vicissitudes of empire and the revolutions of nations, and of that territorial expansion from which this American Continent cannot be exempted without annihilation. The finger of Providence points to our nation as the guiding-star for this progress. Let him who would either dusk its radiancy, or regard it as the meteor of a night, recast, with much heed, our nation's horoscope.

Mr. REAGAN said he wanted the people of Texas projected. Let those of Mexico protect themselves.

Pending the question to refer the bill to the Military Committee, the House adjourned.

New-York Medical College.

Dr. HORACE GREEN, who has been President of the Faculty of the New-York Medical College from its commencement, has resigned that position under circumstances stated in the following letter:

To the Faculty of the New-York Medical College:

GENTLEMEN: Having put into the hands of the Trustees my resignation of the Chair held by me in the New-York Medical College, to take effect at the close of the present term of Lectures, I now resign into your hands the Presidency of the Faculty, also to take effect at the close of this course.

This step, which I have long contemplated, I feel compelled to take, inasmuch as my laborious professional duties, the duty I owe to a large family, and particularly a due regard for my health, will not allow me to discharge my duties to the College with satisfaction to myself, or benefit to the School. The present period, moreover, seems a fit time for taking this course. A most efficient and excellent corps of Professors the Trustees have now secured, and the indications of success, and of the future prosperous condition of the School, were never more promising than at the present time.

This step has been taken after mature deliberation, and with much regret at withdrawing from a School with which, from its origin, I have been connected, and over whose Faculty, through a period of ten years, I have had the honor of presiding. But still more deeply do I regret a separation from colleagues with whom I have passed so many years of pleasant and agreeable intercourse in our mutual endeavors to advance medical science.

Wishing you, gentlemen, individually, happiness and prosperity, and earnestly hoping that increased and permanent success may attend the Institution with which you are connected, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, HORACE GREEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

MIRAMON'S ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.

His Repulse—The Liberals Successful—Capture of Mexican Vessels by the American Force.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 19.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday, received here by express, give the details of the Mexican news brought by the *Star of the West*. MIRAMON approached Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., with 5,000 men, a numerous train of artillery and ammunition stores, and encamped four miles from the city. The head-quarters were at Medelin. MIRAMON several times surveyed the city from the sandhills. His principal Generals are ROBLES and NEGRETE. All the inhabitants fled at his approach. The city was in the best state of defence. The garrison was composed of three or four thousand men, well supplied in every respect.

Gen. IGLESIAS is in command, with ANPUDIA as chief of the artillery. Col. LANE, an Englishman, commands the new sand-fort, recently erected near the city, mounting six 84-pounders. It is thought that this fort will be able to resist the approach of MIRAMON, if the men are faithful.

On the 16th ult., Col. VIVALDO, who commanded all the principal forts on the Southern side, was detected in a conspiracy to blow up the fort on MIRAMON'S approach, and the latter was to enter the city on that side. *Thirty conspirators were banished from the city, and Vivaldo condemned to four years imprisonment.*

MARIN'S Havana expedition raised the Mexican flag when out of Havana harbor. It was last heard of at Sisal. As far as was known the plan was to land on the coast at or near the mouth of Medelin river, and thence communicate with MIRAMON. MARIN had on board a large quantity of ammunition, stores and twelve twenty-four pounders. It was believed that several other vessels had sailed from Havana on the same mission. A well laden schooner was known to have sailed on the 16th. Meanwhile JUAREZ is on the lookout for this expedition. He has a battery planted at the mouth of Medelin river. Six or seven schooner rigged gun-boats, mounting sixty-four pounders, were stationed along the coast to intercept it. The *Indianola* was to tow the gun-boats to a point. Gen. GOICOURIA was on board the *Indianola*.

The *Savannah*, *Saratoga* and *Preble* were anchored under the inside walls of San Juan de Ulloa, ready to act in any emergency. English, French and Spanish vessels were at Sacrificios.

The French commander and others visited MIRAMON'S camp. The result of the interview was unknown. *Capt. Turner, of the Saratoga, had gone to Miramon's camp in behalf of the American citizens.* He had not returned. It was stated that, if MIRAMON does not guarantee full protection to the American flag and the property of our citizens, Capt. JARVIS will land 500 marines, armed with Minié rifles. The Liberals and American citizens were urging Capt. JARVIS to capture MARIN'S expedition, which he had not decided to do when the *Teviot* sailed.

Lieut. CARTER, who had arrived at New-Orleans with dispatches for Washington, says that Vera Cruz was safe, but he thinks MIRAMON will occupy Alvarado.

The Havana *Diario* says that MIRAMON has from six to eight thousand men, well supported with artillery.

LATER AND MORE DECISIVE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday March 19.

The steamer *Gen. Miramon* is below, *a prize to the United States, in charge of Lieut.* MINOR, *from Vera Cruz, 13th inst.*

The city was besieged by MIRAMON.

On the 5th he notified the representatives of foreign Governments of his intention to cannonade the city.

He made an attack in force on the night of the 7th, *but was soon repulsed by the Liberals*, who are confident of a successful resistance.

The United States ship *Preble* was to sail for New-Orleans on the 14th.

No particulars of the capture of the steamer *Gen. Miramon* have yet been received.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Mexican war steamer *Marquez* has arrived below, a United States prize in charge of Lieut. CHAPMAN, of the *Saratoga*.

The *Saratoga's* men also captured the steamer *Miramon*, which arrived at noon.

Both steamers were captured off Anton Lizardo on the morning of the 6th inst., after a brief action and with only a slight loss.

The steamer *Marquez* has on board a portion of the prisoners taken, and the United States ship *Preble* is to bring the remainder.

Alvarado is reported to be in possession of MIRAMON.

The *exequatur* of the American Consul at Vera Cruz has been revoked.

The City of Mexico is surrounded by the Liberals.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Great excitement existed in Vera Cruz in consequence of the action of the American squadron.

The French and Spanish residents were very bitter in their denunciations of the affair.

Lieut. CHAPMAN is bearer of dispatches to Washington.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Horrible Massacre of Indians in Oregon—Discovery of Gold-bearing Quartz—The Washoe Excitement—Political Items—Marine Intelligence—Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 18.

The following dispatch, bringing one day's later news from California, was received here by the Overland Mail last night:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

The Democratic primary elections have been held in 17 Counties. The delegates to the State Convention, as far as heard from, stand 14¢ for LATHAM, and 44 for GWIN and LATHAM, indicating, without doubt, that the LATHAM influence will secure the California delegation to the Charleston Convention. The LATHAM delegates from San Francisco are in favor of sending AUSTIN E. SMITH to Charleston. He is a son of Hon. WM. SMITH, of Virginia, and is favorable to DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New-York, for the Presidency.

R. E. BREWSTER, a merchant of San Francisco, who has just returned from the Washoe mines, in Carson Valley, brings specimens of silver ore which assays over $30,000 per ton.

About eleven thousand letters were dispatched by the Overland Route yesterday.

Arrived to-day—Ship *Wild Hunter*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed—Ship *Panther*, for Callao; bark *Carrie Leland* and brig *Ida*, for Japan, making six vessels that have left San Francisco within a few weeks to return with cargoes of Japanese goods.

MELOY'S STATION, Monday, March 19.

The Overland mail-coach with regular San Francisco dates to Feb. 27, and telegraphic advices to the 28th, arrived here last night.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, which proposes, for the sum of $50,000 per annum for ten years, to have the State take charge of the Indians and reservations of California, without any further expense to the General Government. The bill also provides an apprentice system for the Indians, with a view of compelling them to acquire industrious habits, and labor for their own support on the reservations now established. The total number of Indians in the State is estimated at 60,000.

A diagram of the original Comstock Silver Mine in Carson Valley has been brought to San Francisco. It shows the lead to be two and a half miles long,

LAW REPORTS.

Death of George Wood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—TRIAL OF THE OMNIBUS SUIT ADJOURNED.

At the opening of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justice INGRAHAM, yesterday, the Court-room was thronged with counsel in attendance upon the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Schuyler, better known as "The Omnibus Suit." Many of the leading counsel of the City were present. This famous cause had been specially set down for trial yesterday.

At the opening of the Court, however, Mr. Rutherford rose and said: If your Honor please, I have been requested by some of the members of the Bar to announce the sad intelligence of the death of George Wood. He came from the same State as myself, and has been an ornament to the Bar here. His life needs no eulogy. His virtuous character is known to every one of us,—is spread widely not only throughout this State, but over the entire country. Sir, as a testimony of respect to one who so highly adorned our profession, I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Noyes said that no one could feel more deeply than himself the propriety of the motion. Mr. Wood had been associated with himself in the prosecution of the suit then before the Court, from its commencement. So far as the Company had met, thus far, with any success in the litigation, it was due in large measure to the exertions of Mr. Wood. At the same time, while he (the speaker) fully concurred in the motion, he desired to say that he was in attendance prepared for the trial of the New-Haven Railroad suit, and hoped that it might go on to-morrow without fail.

Justice INGRAHAM expressed his strong sense of the talents and position of Mr. Wood. The only doubt he could in any case have felt in respect to the motion for an adjournment, would have sprung from the peculiar nature of the case before the Court for trial. As the counsel for the plaintiff concurred in the motion he should grant it; and would request Mr. Rutherford to draw the proper order.

He should consider the New-Haven case, however, as having been called and actually commenced. Any motion for a postponement to-morrow would be considered as coming too late.

After some further remarks of an informal nature between Court and counsel, Justice INGRAHAM announced that the engagement of counsel in other courts would not be considered an excuse for non-attendance upon the trial of this cause.

The Court then adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—CIRCUIT—PART I.

At the opening of the Court, Gen. Sandford said that he had just learned, with the deepest regret, the decease of an old and valued friend, a member of this bar; a gentleman who had been considered as distinguished as the head, at the time of his decease, of the bar of New-York. He was confident that his name would be sufficient for the purpose for which he rose to address the Court. A meeting of the bar would undoubtedly be held, and which would be a fitting time to pay that tribute to Mr. Wood's memory, which the present state of his (Gen. Sandford's) feelings prevented him then doing. He merely rose to move that the Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Erastus Benedict seconded the motion.

Judge DALY, in granting the motion, said: The Court will comply with the request of the mover and seconder. If there be any occasion on which an outside demonstration like this seems justified for the memory of an individual who is deceased, it certainly is in the case of Mr. Wood. He belonged to that class of lawyers who would be distinguished in any age, and of whom but a few exist at any particular period of time—a man of great acquirements, great simplicity of character, a massiveness of intellect, of great reach and great condescension. There was about him a marked simplicity, both in his intellect, in his manners, and in his mode of exercising the varied duties of his profession. I have always felt personally unwilling that the public business should cease at the death of individuals; but as that practice has been established, and as there is no member of the profession in the City of New-York to whom, with the common assent of the profession, a loftier eminence would be assigned than Mr. Wood, I think his case certainly would not be one in which to make an exception. I therefore feel the propriety, however inconvenient it may be to individuals, that this demonstration, always so marked, should be rendered to a man so prominent and distinguished, not merely in the profession in this City, but to the profession in the United States—one of the names known like that of Marshall and Parsons, and who, not like either of them, occupying a judicial position; but, as an advocate, a name known throughout this country as one most learned, most distinguished, capable and prominent. I shall therefore order the Courtto be adjourned.

PART II.

In this Court Mr. Blunt moved, and Mr. Stoughton seconded, the adjournment, which was granted by Judge BRADY, who eulogized the character of deceased as a lawyer and private individual.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 19.—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

This Court adjourned this morning without transacting any business, as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Geo. Wood. The announcement of his death was made by Judge Roosevelt, the District-Attorney, who, without any remark, moved that the Court adjourn. The motion was seconded, also without remark, by Mr. E. C. Benedict. Judge BETTS said it was a very proper tribute of respect to one who had been a counsellor of the Court for more than thirty years, and engaged in some of the heaviest causes that had ever been tried in it. And so the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 29.—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The case of James S. Williams, indicted for taking a letter from the post-office, was continued this morning. The prosecution rested their case, and Mr. Ridgeway opened for the defence, and some unimportant formal testimony was given for the defence. About two o'clock this Court also adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Wood.

Case of Capt. Mallett.

INSANITY OF THE PRISONER—U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE G. F. BEITS.

The above case was resumed yesterday at 11 A. M., a single witness only being examined for the defence, with a view of suggesting the insanity of the accused.

Edward R. Chapin, M. D., being sworn, stated that he was a physician of Kings County Insane Asylum, and had acted as such for eight years; he had examined Capt. Mallett on Sunday, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., and was impressed from his personal appearance with the idea that he was insane; he conversed with him for about one hour, and came to the conclusion that he was not yet fully recovered from his recent attack of insanity. He learned from Capt. Mallett that there had been insanity in his family. On the cross-examination the doctor stated that the Captain conversed rationally upon all other subjects, except that he thought himself the subject of a conspiracy. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, which is now in session. The prisoner remains at Eldridge-street prison.

The Old Police.

Mr. O'Gorman vs. Metropolitan Police.—This case, which was adjourned Thursday of last week, on account of inability to obtain a jury, came on yesterday morning, in part second of the Supreme Court, before Justice JAMES. The Court room was crowded with ex-policemen and friends interested. A strong array of counsel appeared on both sides. Judge Dean and James T. Brady appeared for plaintiff; and David D. Field, William Curtis Noyes, and Wm. M. Evarts, appeared in behalf of the Board of Commissioners.

The case is still on.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Petition of Kate Sullivan.*—Prisoner discharged.

Leckal vs. Leckal.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Ross vs. Chase.—Order for attachment denied without costs, but the plaintiff can on proper notice take an order that defendant assign his real estate.

Myers vs. Craven.—Report confirmed, and order granted.

Application of Whitlock.—Order granted.

Matter of Troutman.—This order is unnecessary. The previous order was sufficient.

Wood vs. Crandell.—Order for judgment granted.

Meyer vs. Collins.—Order refused.

Byrd vs. Myers.—Order granted as amended.

Same vs. same.—Order granted.

Matter of Marsh and others.—Report confirmed and order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Agate vs. Richards.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

O'Brien vs. Waight.—The cause of action must be separately stated and numbered to conform to rule 19.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Milbank vs. Annan.*—I have no doubt of the power of the Court to decree a dissolution of a partnership before the term fixed in the articles (Collyer on Partnership, sec. 119, 4th ed. and cases.) I have no doubt that the facts in the present case warrant and demand such a dissolution. The injunction and Receiver must be granted upon proper security, to the satisfaction of the defendant's attorney, or of the Court, if not agreed upon. This order would leave the question upon the covenant of restriction entirely open, just as if the case had occurred of a notice to dissolve, as provided for in the articles. This question must be disposed of when the case is brought on for a final disposition. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Calendar.... TUESDAY, March 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 58, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 53, 59, 44, 56.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—New-Haven cases only. *Part II.*—Nos. 188, 189, 190, 193½, 194, 195, 203, 204, 207, 209, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 58, 63, 76, 170.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 467, 435, 243, 271, added to Calendar. *Part II.*—Police cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—No. 707 added to yesterday's calendar. *Part II.* same as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 402, 1596, 1630, 1707, 1850, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1627, 1740, 1782, 1730, 1820. *Part II.*—Nos. 1636, 2568, 1541, 132, 348, 399, 419, 1569, 1710, 37, 1626, 1824, 1848, 72, 421, 418.

THE DEFALCATION IN MAINE—MR. PECK REARRESTED.—An order was passed in both branches of the Legislature, on Saturday last, demanding of the Mechanics' Bank, Portland, the payment to the State by Wednesday noon, of $1,100, which is the amount of a check given by Mr. PECK upon the Mechanics' Bank, after the defalcation had been made public, and after the officers of the Bank had been requested to honor no more of his drafts. They had previously discounted a note for Mr. PECK, which was protested, and the check was given to the officers in part payment of the note, although they were aware, when they secured the check, that Mr. PECK was a defaulter. As the check is drawn by a officer from the State, it is exceedingly probable that the money will be promptly forthcoming. Mr. PECK was arrested by the Sheriff of Kennebec, on Saturday, on indictment, and lodged in the Augusta jail. The penalty provided by law for Mr. PECK's defalcation is only a pecuniary one in damages—to the amount of the defalcation—and the arrest is made in order to force a disclosure.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT.—A New-York Correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: "MOSES H. GRINNELL, a leading partner, for a number of years, in the house of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., will soon withdraw from the concern, and return with his family to Europe, to spend considerable time. Mr. GRINNELL has sold his splendid residence at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The house of GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. will retain its old name, as Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, his son, and a son of MOSES H. GRINNELL, will continue to be partners in it. HENRY GRINNELL has not been connected with the house for several years, and none of his sons were ever partners in the concern."

THE QUINCY STATUE.—The Rome correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing of the statue of JOSIAH QUINCY, says: "I was at Mr. QUINCY's house in Cambridge on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, in company with CHARLES SUMNER and CHARLES DICKENS. His vigor, activity and animated sympathy with the young were the prominent theme of his visitors, as they continue to be, after the further lapse of 16 or 18 years. He was then considered very young-looking for his age; and I fancy that they who knew him most intimately then will be most forcibly struck with the resemblance in the statue. The rare nobility of the head, faithfully given, not idealized; the characteristic dignity of the features, just relaxing into a benignant smile; the classic elegance of the carriage, which the power of the artist has rescued from the modern dangers of stiffness and awkwardness, and clothed with grace; in a word, the manifold individualities of this scholar and patriot, stereotyped upon the clay, yet warmed into harmonious life and movement, attest the genius of the artist, the love of the *quondam* pupil, the veneration of the fellow-citizen, the appreciation of the man."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 19.

$2,000	U. S. 5s '65	108¼	380	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	94½
4,000	Tenn. 6s '90	80½	50	do	94½
1,000	do	80½	635	do	94½
1,000	Virginia S. 6s	93½	1150	do	94½
4,000	Mo. State 6s	80¾	100	do	94½
10,000	do	80¾	385	do	94½
10,000	do	80¾	150	do	94½
5,000	do	80¾	100	do	94½
10,000	do	80¾	100	Harlem R. Pref	34½
15,000	do	80¾	110	Mich. Central R	40½
1,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	52½	650	Mich. So. & N. I. R	9½
5,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	96	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	19
2,000	H. R. R. 1st m.	103¾	50	do	19
5,000	M. C. 8 p. c. b. '69	91	12	Second-av. R	100
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	38	115	Panama Railroad	133½
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	91½	75	do	133½
3,000	D. L. & W. R. 1 m.	98½	10	Ill. Central R	60½
1,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st		50	do	60¾
	M. S. F. C. Bds	96	300	do	61
	5 Amer. Ex. Bank	101¼	100	do	61¼
	29 Metrop'n Bank	111	250	do	61¼
10	Park Bank	110	250	do	61½
10	Artisans Bank	82	57	Gal. & Chic. R	81
20	Pacific Mail S. Co	94¾	100	do	61¼
75	do	b60	95	500	do	61½
10	do	94¾	200	do	61¾
300	do	b10	95	300	Cleve. & Toledo R	20½
50	do	btw	95	200	do	20¾
868	do		95	300	do	b60	21
	7 Chi. & R. Island R	65½	100	do	20¾
100	do	b60	65¾	50	Chi. Bur. & Q. R	s60	55
1200	do		65¾	50	do	55
100	do	b7	65¾	22	N. J. Cen. Railroad	104

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	80¾	100	Reading Railroad	42½
3,000	N. C. State 6s	96	50	Mich. Central R	40¾
3,000	Missouri Sc. 6s	80¾	50	do	b10	41
3,000	Har. R. 1st M	96	150	do	41
1,000	D. L. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b.	98¾	300	do	41½
10	Bank of Commerce	99¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R	9½
250	Pacific M. S. Co	95	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	19¼
160	do	btw	95¼	100	do	s10	19½
450	do	95¼	600	do	20
100	Hud. Riv. R	39	50	do	s10	20
215	N. Y. Cen. R	75½	280	Panama Railroad	134
650	do	75½	200	Gal. & Chic. R	62
100	do	75½	200	do	62½
100	do	s10	75¾	100	do	62¾
120	Har. R. Pref	35	100	Clev. & Tol. R	20¾
1100	Chic. & R. I. R	66	200	do	21
600	do	b10	66	300	do	b20	21

MONDAY, March 19—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 17, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 10:

Increase in Loans	$260,070
Increase in Specie	1,310,658
Decrease in Circulation	38,634
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,976,175

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 19, 1859.	March 17, 1860.	March 10, 1860
Capital	$66,048,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	127,587,943	127,562,848	127,302,778
Specie	25,043,183	23,171,838	21,861,180
Circulation	7,996,713	8,380,999	8,419,633
Gross Deposits	108,353,336	108,560,982	104,613,240
Exchanges	21,011,543	25,562,859	23,791,240
Undrawn	86,441,793	82,998,123	81,021,948
In Sub-Treasury	9,046,759	8,099,409	8,207,908

The Bank return, as expected, shows a liberal gain on the Specie line by virtue of the last California arrival, and the absence of any material export demand. The addition to the Loans and Discounts is inconsiderable—less than the general ease in the market, through the week, really indicated. The Deposit line shows a very decided increase, while the Circulation moves steadily. The Statement, upon the whole, will rather add to the confidence already felt in the ease of the Discount market. The employment of Money, on call, to-day, is moderately active at 5@6 ₱ cent., and Treasury Bills are held with less firmness; 6 ₱ cents 100@100½ ₱ cent. The Exchange on Europe for the Boston mail opens as it closed for Saturday's steamer—108¾@108¾ on London; f.5.-17½ on Paris; the market quite steady.

The early movements to-day on the Stock Exchange appeared, in some measure, a continuation of the special influence which existed in the Share market late in the day on Saturday. Further additional purchases were undoubtedly made to cover the involuntary *short* interest growing out of the large failure of that day. But it was evident as the dealings of the day advanced, that the real strength of the market goes ahead of this consideration, and being now unopposed by the artificial pressure of a heavy line of mere *privilege* contracts, the demand advances easily with the growing confidence of the public in better Spring and Summer prices. The Western list, which stood the weakest in the general look of things a fortnight or so back, was the most buoyant to-day, and stands, relatively, at the close, as follows, to the prices of this day fortnight:

	March 19.	March. 5.
Galena	62¾	58¾
Rock Island	65¾	63¼
Toledo	21	19¾
Illinois Central	61¾	59¼
Michigan Central	41¾	38½
Michigan Guaranteed	20	17¾
Old Southern	8	9½
Burlington and Quincy	49	55

The demand for all these at the afternoon Board was more decidedly buoyant than for six months past, the movement resembling, in a good measure, the September rise of last year, and growing in part out of a similar cause, the revival in the Western traffic. The demand for New-York Central carried the price up to 76, as against 75¼ at the close on Saturday, and this on a moderate list of sales. For Panama 134 ₱ cent. was paid, and 95@95¼ ₱ cent. freely for Pacific Mail. Harlem rose to 35 ₱ cent. for the Preferred Stock. Hudson River steady at 39 ₱ cent.

There was nothing done in Federal Sixes of 1874, registered or coupons. The bid for the latter was a fraction easier. There was some speculative animation in Missouri Sixes at the early Board, the sellers on short time being disposed to press the stock at about 80½@¾ ₱ cent. but a good demand showing itself, the price recovered to 80¾ ₱ cent., or only ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. lower than before the full particulars of the new legislation at Jefferson City were made public here In the best of Railway mortgages near home, such as Delaware and Lackawannas, Hudsons and Harlems, and also in New-York Central and Erie Bonds, a fair business was done, and prices generally firm.

We learn that the settlements with Messrs. E. B. LITTLE & Co. on contracts and privileges outstanding on Saturday, when their suspension of payment was announced, have not yet sufficiently progressed to indicate the probable gross liabilities of the house, or to authorize a proposition for settlement. The Street impression to-day is that their *short* interest, in both ways, is large in the *number* of shares, though on some descriptions the difference against them, up to Saturday, in *price*, was comparatively moderate.

The Customs to-day amount to $125,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $30,000; disbursements, $152,000; balance this afternoon, $8,102,136.

The traffic of the second week in March on the Michigan Central Road compares:

Second week in March, 1860	$32,122
Same week, 1859	30,697
Increase	$1,395

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week in March were:

1860	$19,169
1859	16,779
Increase	$2,390

The Rock Island statement shows a gain of $6,900. The Toledo and Wabash for the same week shows:

1860	$12,052
1859	15,430
Decrease	$3,378

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the second week of March are:

	1859.	1860.
From Passengers	$15,519	$13,587
From Freight	12,899	20,183
From Mails	1,034	1,034
Total	$29,551	$34,805
Increase		$5,253

The Chicago and Rock Island Company give the following as the traffic return of the second week of March:

1860	$18,558
1859	12,657
Increase	$5,901

The annual report of the Morris Canal and Banking Company shows as follows for the year 1859:

Capital stock paid in		$2,200,000 00
Debts—funded and other		528,775 18
Cost of Canal and appurtenances		2,743,641 30
Repairs of 1859		81,602 38
Navigation—lock and plane fending		35,267 46
Superintendence and management		29,267 79
Income from passengers, tolls and other resources		312,703 54
Dividends paid in cash		144,480 00
MILWAUKEE BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.		
Funded Debt bonds		$20,500
School-house bonds		3,000
Fire Loan bonds		11,850
Harbor bonds		104,000
Dredging bonds		13,000
Bridge bonds		30,000
Sinking Fund bonds		402,000
Redemption (for retiring past due bonds)		73,000
Total		$727,350
MILWAUKEE BONDS TO RAILROADS.		
Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago		$200,000
Milwaukee and Beloit		100,000
La Crosse and Milwaukee		200,000
Milwaukee and Watertown		200,000
Milwaukee and Fon du Lac		114,000
Milwaukee and Horicon		166,000
Milwaukee and Mississippi		534,000
Milwaukee and Superior		100,000
Total		$1,614,000

The creditors of the North American Kerosene Gas-Light Company are requested to meet at Delmonico's, Room No. 4, corner of William and Beaver streets, on Tuesday, the 20th inst, at 3 P. M. to hear the Report of the Committee.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. March 17.	Loans. March 10.	Specie. March 17.	Specie. March 10.
Bk. of New-York	4,904,008	4,898,473	689,542	787,706
Manhattan Co	4,532,685	4,660,159	879,671	859 059
Merchants' Bank	5,724,453	5,744,662	938,508	1,054,584
Mechanics' Bank	3,565 921	3,522,313	597,041	588,563
Union Bank	2,981,832	2,964,831	472,008	533,058
Bk. of America	5,612,638	5,915,590	1,677,965	1,318,293
Phenix Bank	3,126,630	2,991,961	426.302	785,636
City Bank	2,214,282	2,230,132	309.986	283,979
Tradesmen's Bk	1,288,336	1,282,157	237,676	192,513
Fulton Bank	1,474,623	1,368,922	248,310	334,813
Chemical Bank	1,946,377	1,957,741	822,614	782,095
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,138,755	2,129,849	298,652	277,850
National Bank	2,153,339	2,122,038	263,362	251,631
Bute. & Drov. Bk	1,631,796	1,614 639	344,623	335,780
Mech. & Trad. Bk	882,200	853,468	161,381	165 453
Greenwich Bank	577,842	774,921	75,452	59,569
Leather Man. Bk	1,950,669	2,017,604	373,959	293,732
Seventh Ward Bk	1,353,298	1,276,396	235,687	249,744
Bk. of New-York	3,589,029	3,623,881	889,811	911,914
Am. Exchange Bk	7,728,325	7,892,087	1,270,118	1,052,541
Bk. of Commerce	12,971.820	12,745,728	2,468,098	2,227,473
Broadway Bank	2,513,868	2,462,752	484,739	504.687
Ocean Bank	1,762,230	1,752,699	276.017	252,282
Mercantile Bank	2,719,688	2,661,882	534,528	481,227
Pacific Bank	1,151,596	1,043,518	202.742	186,496
Bank of Republic	3,847,181	3,817,569	901,562	836,936
Chatham Bank	708,841	698,374	70.192	83,155
People's Bank	691,850	686,232	135,874	170,495
Bank of N. Am	1,619,512	1,603,302	331,023	259 335
Hanover Bank	1,534,979	1,484,990	187,967	176,973
Irving Bank	839,983	853,276	159,352	116,721
Metropolitan Bk	7,598,498	7,597,737	1,212,877	1,187,310
Citizens' Bank	708,023	714,562	123,619	94,345
Nassau Bank	1,831,173	1,840,240	239,822	216 491
Market Bank	1,654 416	1,630,633	281,422	307,727
St. Nicholas Bk	1,104,632	1,071,353	190,219	186,900
Shoe & Leath Bk	3,522,551	3,750,673	638,988	727,411
Corn Exch. Bank	1,700,119	1,750 592	210 959	163,560
Continental Bank	3,431,567	3,377,988	565,386	474,432
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,178,695	1,146,542	385,887	321,066
Oriental Bank	571,288	555,136	97,819	84,436
Marine Bank	947,071	950,359	133,231	89 074
Atlantic Bank	514,429	517,074	52,796	53,632
Imp. & Trad's Bk	2,916,910	2,850,418	479,711	446,779
Park Bank	4,997,985	4,868,336	1,174,308	1,115,608
Artisans' Bank	993.221	984,533	119,506	166,034
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	728,762	704,893	58,488	67,722
Grocers' Bank	548,786	544,082	61,945	75 193
North River Bank	470,219	462,067	83,585	88,190
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	413 170	414,617	46,607	48,405
N. Y. Exch. Bank	361,757	367,493	22,568	25,956
Bull's Head Bank	456,863	449,144	49.540	50 063
N. Y. County Bk	427,384	417,639	34,510	43 792
East River Bank	325,809	326,840	33,545	32,199
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	583.175	567,814	83,644	83,431
Total	127,562,843	127,302,778	23,171,838	21,861,180
	Increase....$260,070		Increase....$1,310,658	

Banks.	Circulation. March 17.	Circulation. March 10.	Deposits—Net. March 17.	Deposits—Net. March 10.
Bk. of New-York	411,951	407,425	2,827,202	2,804,457
Manhattan Co	308,913	315,682	2,891,069	2,680,724
Merchants' Bank	172,158	179,722	3,519,780	3,633.336
Mechanics' Bank	292,084	305,825	2,290,469	2,221,021
Union Bank	229,336	228,741	2,195,888	2,168,120
Bk. of America	129,331,169		14,414,815	4,416.376
Phenix Bank	126,417	144,878	1,693,991	2,037.979
City Bank			1,552,016	1,454,014
Tradesmen's Bk	242,174	229,675	701,836	654,858
Fulton Bank	173,615	173,698	1,107,015	1,091,241
Chemical Bank	336,140	333,753	2,087,934	2,047,117
Merch. Exch. Bk	134,012	129,941	1,323,825	1,189 697
National Bank	146,662	155,336	963,520	933,081
Bute. & Drov. Bk	201,334	206,673	1,218,364	1,174,526
Mech. & Trad Bk	137,142	135,447	766,774	737,073
Greenwich Bank	155,516	157,215	518,837	499,709
Leather Man. Bk	228 293	227,417	1,179,071	1,234.926
Seventh Ward Bk	202,386	201,296	738,372	730,610
Bk. St. New-York	242,878	195,834	2,202,792	1,916,895
Am. Exchange Bk	211,757	211,800	4,584,381	4,669,365
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,358,178	5,733,028
Broadway Bank	266,860	252,297	1,931,735	1,885 181
Ocean Bank	111,728	110.483	1 182.340	1,080,163
Mercantile Bank	33 392	30,245	2,117,373	2,042,698
Pacific Bank	127,824	128,103	832,738	806,418
Bk. of Republic	261,162	265,417	3,139,539	3,109,353
Chatham Bank	126 379	128,539	423,249	416,882
People's Bank	110,875	111 389	505,134	530 557
Bank of N. Am	75,909	77 631	911,591	845.603
Hanover Bank	91 643	94 348	784,168	736 703
Irving Bank	125,164	123,449	625,797	568.359
Metropolitan Bk	232,222	233,167	4,718,141	4,799,121
Citizens' Bank	145,333	145,487	532,381	511 490
Nassau Bank	127,641	125,559	1,099,751	1,044 247
Market Bank	209,256	210.389	1,054,289	1,034,931
St. Nicholas Bank	92,458	93,992	661 822	618,470
Shoe & Leath Bk	79,599	84,661	2,971,998	3,157,417
Corn Exch. Bank	106,569	109.382	888,171	781,946
Continental Bank	187,738	183,268	2,023,491	1,919 447
Bk. of Commw'lth	226,413	229,973	939,124	898,571
Oriental Bank	103,290	106,168	394,485	371,805
Marine Bank	123,938	125,961	563 618	467,087
Atlantic Bank	74,155	77,163	202,581	197,907
Imp. & Trad's Bk	199,784	200 381	1,874,330	1,736,615
Park Bank	188,171	184,390	4,102,747	3,931,306
Artisans' Bank	89,761	92,497	519,500	557,719
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	106,203	107,374	310 750	288,086
Grocers' Bank	55,427	55,889	327,051	334.907
North River Bank	77,453	76,753	399,052	360,010
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	139,893	137,189	238,894	239,852
N. Y. Exch. Bk	103,850	104,762	321,952	338,825
Bull's Head Bank	110,709	105,065	405,084	417,319
N. Y. County Bk	86,459	86,989	396,394	318,414
East River Bank	81,685	81,896	240 602	225,365
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	92,613	93,431	396,013	380,065
Total	8,139,799	8,418,160	82,998,123	81,021,948
	Decrease....$38,634		Increase....$1,976,175	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874. UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874. In amounts to suit by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 12,237 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,050 bushels Corn, 424 bushels Rye, 8,636 bushels Oats, 1,473 packages Provisions, and 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales: 40 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very sparingly dealt in to-day; buyers and sellers disagreed about prices. The latter claimed very full rates.

COTTON—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 bales at about previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ₱ lb	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling ₱ lb	11	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited demand, and prices have been much depressed. We have heard of sales of only 3,700 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly within the range; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@6 50; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 95; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $6@$6 15, chiefly within the range, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$ 15	@	$ 25
Extra State	$ 30	@	$ 55
Superfine Western	$ 10	@	$ 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	$ 35	@	$ 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	$ 40	@	$ 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	$ 85	@	$ 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	$ 00	@	$ 15
Extra Ohio, trade brand	$ 20	@	$ 20
Fancy Genesee	$ 55	@	$ 65
Extra Genesee	$ 00	@	$ 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	$ 30	@	$ 75

Southern Flour is very quiet at declining prices. The reported sales reach 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 00 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 25@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian is dull and heavy, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 20 ₱ bbl. About 175 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine. ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 62½@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. No important sales have been reported, though holders were disposed to make some concessions to buyers. Corn has been in request, and sound lots have not varied much in value. The reported transactions add up 17,500 bushels, at 73c.@75c. for unsound, and 77c.@80c. for ordinary to prime white and yellow Jersey and Southern; also 76c.@77c for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at steady rates; sales, 5,500 bushels, at 85c.@87 ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for, and is steady; sales 4,000 bushels State, at 81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 43½c.@44½c.; Western at

DRY GOODS.

L[illegible] & TAYLOR,

[illegible] to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
[illegible] Anglais Robes.
[illegible]rendine and Crepe de Paris Robes.
[illegible]inth Barege Robes.
[illegible]rgandie and Lawn Robes.
[illegible] received per Steamers and from Auction.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

L[illegible] & TAYLOR,

[illegible] to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SUPERIOR FAMILY LINENS,
[illegible], Shirtings, Towelings, Damasks and Pure Linen Goods of every description,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
[illegible] to 261 GRAND-ST.,
[illegible] and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

L[illegible] & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
Have just received per steamers,
1,000 ELEGANT SILK ROBES,
Latest Paris Styles, 5, 7 and 9 Flounces.
ALSO,
20 CASES—
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,
Stripes, Chene, Brocades, Figures, &c., &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.)
Have just received, per Steamers,
TEN CASES LATEST DESIGNS
SCOTCH AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Which, in addition to their present large Stock, will comprise the most desirable
ASSORTMENT OF THE SEASON,
Retailed at
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Including J. CROSSLEY & SON'S Spring Style of Tapestries, Velvets, Medallions, Brussels, &c.

IMPORTANT
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN,
Formerly
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Invites the attention of Jobbers to his New Patent
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which, for Grace, Comfort and Durability surpasses all others ever offered to the public. The CHAMPION SKIRT is made in a great variety of styles, which cannot fail to please in any market. One of the latest styles, known as the
CHAMPION BELLE,
is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be unequaled in this or any other country. The RENOWNED IMPERIAL SKIRT
is still in great demand, and has all the new improvements of shape and style. The great objection to Hoop Skirts is entirely overcome in the CHAMPION and IMPERIAL, they being made in such manner, and of such quality, as to be no obstacle in the way of GETTING IN AND OUT OF CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES, CARS, &c.
JOBBERS are requested to hand in their orders early, to secure the goods, as my large stock and daily productions will not meet the demand without increasing the manufacture, which I am doing daily, hoping to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
can obtain License Under my Extension Skirt Patent on liberal terms, at the office of the subscriber.
DEALERS ARE CAUTIONED not to buy or sell EXTENSION SKIRTS unless the same are properly stamped by authority from me, as all infringers of my patent will be held liable for damages.
L. A. OSBORN,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have on exhibition at retail, a large and beautiful assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS,
in
STELLA BROCHE CASHMERE STRIPES,
BAREGE AND GRENADINES, &c., &c.,
comprising all the novelties of the season.
Also,
a choice stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
at very low prices.

SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer
on
MONDAY, March 19,
their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION OF
FANCY DRESS SILKS,
at a great SACRIFICE on
THE CASH.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
AND DRAPERY MUSLINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,
at great bargains, their immense importation of the above goods.
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

AT 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
NEW DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
200 BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
FROM $2 50 to $7.
STELLA SHAWLS, FROM $1 to $10; LACE CURTAINS, SLIGHTLY STAINED, AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts,

JAMES TUCKER
Has removed his retail trade in
PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES,
to No. 757 Broadway.
Two doors above 8th-st., under Clinton Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail at No. 361 as usual.

We shall open on Monday,
for our retail trade,
a full stock, new, of our
celebrated make of
PATON & CO.'S
SHIRTING LINENS,
SHEETINGS
AND
PILLOW CASINGS.
We will also offer desirable bargains
in
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
and other Household Linens and
Woolens.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.—IN ORDER TO MAKE room for our SPRING GOODS, which we are now receiving, we will offer all this week great inducements to customers.
$28 000 worth of Ribbons, Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Worsted Goods, &c.
Also, 100 dozen real Kid Gloves, at 40 cents per pair.
Splendid French Embroidered Sets, great bargains.
Handkerchiefs, Veils, Hair Nets, &c., &c.
D. CLARKE,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE ON exhibition, at retail, a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING SHAWLS, in Stella, Broche, Cashmere Stripes, Barege and Grenadine, &c., comprising all the novelties of the season.
Also:
A choice stock of real India CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, at very low prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer, on MONDAY, March 19, their entire Spring importation of FANCY DRESS SILKS, at a
GREAT SACRIFICE ON THE COST.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY MUSLIN,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail and wholesale, at great bargains, their immense importation of the above goods.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

ILLUSION GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—THE latest and most desirable styles of Brussels net, sleeves and sets. Also dress caps and head-dresses, all of our own manufacture, and to which we invite the attention of country merchants and the trade.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway,
corner of Bleecker-st.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES, ENGLISH HOSiery and Undergarments, childrens' hose and gloves, ladies' and misses' walking and traveling gloves, ladies' and misses' new Polish silk veils, white and colored Shetland, real English hair, tooth and nail brushes. French kid gloves, 88 cents, worth $1, at ELGAR'S BAZAAR, No. 682 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, crapes, silks, lutongs, satins, shawls, novelties, China lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 683 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

DRY GOODS.

A[illegible]

No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 19,
400 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Superior quality,
At 75 cents per yard,
Regular price $1 25.

AT C. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
NEW STYLES
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
From 25 cents to $1 per yard.
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

AT C. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
GREAT SALE OF FOULARD SILKS,
400 PIECES BEST QUALITY,
Only 50 cents per yard,
Regular price 75 cents.

AT C. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
$25,000 WORTH
OF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
TO CLOSE—
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.

AT C. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
GREAT SALE OF CHENE SILKS.
1,500 PIECES RICH CHINTZ COLORS
BEST QUALITY CHENE SILKS,
At $1 and $1 25 per yard.
Worth $1 50 and $1 75.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have just received from auction the cheapest line of Six Shilling and Dollar Silks in the City.
100 pieces Paris Silks at $1, cost $1 50 to import.
500 pieces Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c., at 56 cents and 62 cents, 75 cents and 87 cents, all new styles and Spring Colors.
The prices on these goods are 30 per cent. below cost of importation.
ALSO,
2 more cases BAREGE ANGLAIS, 1s. per yard, in assorted colors.
An Auction lot of Traveling Dress Goods 25 per cent. less than importers' prices.
4 more cases of those fine Shirting Muslins at 10 cents per yard, worth 1s.
500 Parasols in every variety of style.
50 pieces of fine Irish fronting Linen at 25 cents.
A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN in bleached and brown Hosiery. Also, 50 more dozen fine French Kid Gloves at 50.
A full assortment of Spring Prints, all new styles.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open 500 Breakfast Sets of the latest designs.
Will open also, on MONDAY, ladies' tucked Handkerchiefs.
140 dozen at 3s., worth 4s.
100 dozen at 4s., worth 6s.
80 ladies' hemmed at $3 a dozen, worth $4.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just opened their stock of
CLOTH CLOAKS, SACKS and MANTILLAS,
FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR,
And solicit an inspection of the same.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
have just received, from late auction sales,
RICH CHINE SILKS,
Latest Paris Styles, only $1 per yard; worth $1 50.
Also,
FULL CHINTZ CHINE SILKS,
$1 25; worth $1 75.

AT W. JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
The following Spring Goods being just received, will be offered at wholesale and retail.
4 cases English Balzarines, 18¾ cents, worth 31.
5 cases Palmetto Cloth, 12½ cents, worth 25.
3 cases Check Poplins, 25 cents, worth 37½.
5 cases English Delaines, 12½ cents, worth 18¾.
2 cases Silk Poplins, 62½ cents, worth $1.
2 cases Foulards, 62½ cents, worth 87½.
3 cases Pineapple Cloths, 37½ cents, worth 62½.
N. B.—Most of the above goods can be worn by ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

359 G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 359
IMPORTERS OF
BUFF, WHITE AND GREEN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
REPS, LASTINGS, BROCATELS,
CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS,
and manufacturers of
WINDOW SHADES.
Wholesale and retail.
359 BROADWAY, New-York. 359

AT A GREAT REDUCTION, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,
$30,000 WORTH OF
PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Fine Gold Paper, 50 cents per roll, usually sold at $1 and $1 50; fine Satin Paper, 12 cents per roll, usually sold at 25 and 50 cents; 5,000 pair fine Gold Window-shades, $1 per pair, usually sold at $3; fine English Oil-cloth, 3s. per yard, at JARVIS & CO.'S.
No. 432 Hudson-st., near Morton, east side.

500 INFANTS' WAISTS.
500 INFANTS' WAISTS,
trimmed with real Valenciennes Lace, to be cleared off at once, at less than half prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts for elegance, durability and economy surpass all others. Best steel sewed skirts, 9 springs, 31 cents; 11 springs, 37 cents; 15 springs, 50 cents; 20 springs, 75 cents. Call and be convinced, at No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal-st., No. 244 Grand-st., or No. 119 8th-av.

MADAME LOUIS DE PARIS, BLANCHISseuse de fin (blanche également le gros linge) et remet les flanelles a neuf ades prix très modérées, No. 36 Amity-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
No. 318 CANAL-ST.
Madame RALLINGS will open her Spring and Summer styles of French Bonnets, Flowers, &c., on THURSDAY, the 22d of March.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., will open Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes on Thursday next, March 22, at her Show-rooms, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PARIS SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. RINGOLD, No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., will open her Paris Spring Millinery on Thursday, 22d inst.

A GRAND OPENING OF PARIS SPRING and Summer Millinery, on Thursday, March 22, at WM. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE APRIL GODEY'S
LADY'S BOOK.
EXCELSIOR!
We give in this number a sample of an American magazine. In beauty and variety we think it has never been equaled. First, we have "Spring," a steel engraving, that we hesitate not to say has never been equaled by any engraving published in this country, nor surpassed by anything in Europe. A Fashion-plate that we say is unequaled either for engraving, coloring, or the number of figures it contains. A sketch, printed in tints, and eight full figures of fashions. Each number of the LADY'S BOOK contains double the engravings of any other magazine. Compare them and see for yourselves.
"Tea," an illustrated article; "Window Curtains," also illustrated; "Drawing Lessons," with illustrations; "How to make Clothing for a Doll," illustrated—interesting to children and mothers; to children, because it gives them ideas of how to cut and make clothes; to mothers, for the same patterns enlarged will do for children as well as dolls. The Fashions are also illustrated; "Tableau," for private parties, illustrated; "Architecture," illustrated; articles for Presents to Fancy Fairs, illustrated; and, besides, any quantity of capes, collars, nets, embroideries, braiding, alphabets, patterns for infants' dresses, pincushions, pillow-cases, in all
SEVENTY-FIVE ENGRAVINGS. For sale by all the dealers.

SONG AND PEN.
A beautiful gem of the Caligraphy Art by
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Professor of Penmanship. The work contains selections from Moore, Shelly and Eliza Cook, beautifully engraved fac-similes of penmanship, printed in colors and gold.
No. 1 now ready. Price 25 cents.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
and
H. DEXTER & CO. General Agents.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.
Members are particularly requested to attend on Wednesday Evening.
The Doctor takes the chair at 8½ o'clock, precisely.

IF THE PERSON WHO RELIEVED A gentleman of his Watch, at the Winter Garden Theatre, Saturday night, will sell out at a fair price, he can find a customer by applying to Box No. 5 Post office. The original owner will be disposed to pay more for the Watch than any one else, and no questions asked.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM B. McCALLUM, a silversmith and jeweler; he formerly resided at Fayetteville, N. C. Any information that will lead to his present locality will be thankfully received by C. VAN HORN, No. 70 Beekman-st., N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS Mooney, by a friend in 36th-st., corner of Lexington-av. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations together, one as first-class cook, (is a native of Scotland,) understands cooking in all its branches, or as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; the other as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly, French fluting, &c.; both have good City reference; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at LUCAS' Employment Agency, No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, (sisters,)—one as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; the other as first-class chambermaid, who understands fine washing and French fluting; each understand their business perfectly; have the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 46 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, chamberwork, washing, or nurse and seamstress; understands each capably well, as reference can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands pastry, poultry, game, soups and jellies thoroughly; good City reference. Also, by a young woman, as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for years. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., second floor, front room, on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a very capable, faithful servant, or to do general housework; is a girl of reliable habits, very obliging and neat, and highly recommended from her last situation. Inquire at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing by a very respectable girl; her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED — IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats and blanc-manges, and jellies, puddings and pies, and a good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av., front room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener and farmer; he understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; the advertiser has a wife and small family; the best of references can be produced from his last employer. Address M. M., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook, one that thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook, also a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; also, a Dublin woman as first class laundress; can do up linens, and has no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as seamstress, cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing. They can produce the best of reference. Call at No. 522 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a family, to cut and fit for children, or baste for the machine; has the best of reference, convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as chambermaid and to do light waiting; the other as chambermaid or waitress in a small private family; understand their business perfectly, and can come well recommended from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objection to assist in washing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who understands the fitting and making of boys' and girls' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, will go out by the week: a permanent situation preferred. Call at No. 108 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of a baby; no objection to going to the country with a family in the Summer. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of growing children, or to wait upon an old lady; would be willing to make herself useful; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent young woman; understands fluting and doing up laces; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability, from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; has lived in her last place as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given; would do the same work again in a small family. Call at No. 337 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 402 2d-av., between 26th and 26th sts. Can be seen, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as nurse. Best City reference. Apply at No. 76 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches; best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children; and to do plain sewing, the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 6th av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good references in the City; has no objection of going to Europe with a family. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD, HONEST, SOBER, hardworking woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is of kind disposition, willing and obliging; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is an excellent plain sewer; will go by the week or month; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 89 East 32d st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a situation as waitress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 78 West 24th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid; can do plain sewing and embroidery; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; wishes a good home and to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 368 8th-av., 3d-story, near the Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welch girl as chambermaid or waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 297 Avenue A, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH cook wish situations. Apply to CHAS. BOOKHAM, who has returned to his old place, the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., and has no up-town agency.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork, fine washing and ironing; four years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 172 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid; have lived with the highest families; best of references. Apply at No. 141 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND would assist, if required, in washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EQUALLY competent to take the position of companion, housekeeper or governess, desires an immediate engagement. Address A., Union-square Post-office, for ten days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 356 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN A private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 30th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—Good servants always on hand. C. BOOKHAM, having returned to his old place, has no other office or agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE FOLLOWING first-class female servants: Four Protestant cooks and seamstresses, two Protestant chambermaids and waiters, one German seamstress; also by two good cooks and four laundresses, and by a number of general servants for City and country. Employers will not be disappointed if they apply at WESLEY'S first class Female Office, No. 2024th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Wanted, a lady's maid and a Protestant cook, wages $10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and first-rate washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference given; both girls wishing to go in the same house. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 16th-st., in the basement, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one a good plain cook and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; they have lived together in these last for two years and five months and would prefer a place together again; have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 205 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the most satisfactory reference, and can be recommended to take entire charge of a house while the family may be in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the store.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable widow, either in a hotel or private family; the advertiser has a good deal of general knowledge, and would suit where steadiness and integrity would be valued: satisfactory reference given. Call at or address No. 155 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as laundress, one as chambermaid and one as nurse and seamstress; best of reference from their last places. Would prefer living with one family. Call at No. 131 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., two doors from 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl who is a good plain cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands her business in every capacity; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 160 East 27th st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A trustworthy and capable woman—one who has a thorough knowledge of her business; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by the hand; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as regular waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8. Also, a seamstress, who makes shirts, children's clothes—is quick at the needle, or will travel with a lady. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking, made dishes, and French cooking, boning and larding game and poultry, creams and jellies; good pastry cook. Apply at No. 397 6th-av., 3d door from 24th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY RESpectable Protestant young women, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and to assist at waiting or washing; they both understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 237 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; wages, $10 to $12 per month; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., in the rear first floor; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing; would be willing to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 9 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook in City or country; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, &c.; is also a beautiful pastry-cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-rate cook, understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; is a first-rate waitress; or would do chamberwork in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 229 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, all kinds of baking, all kinds of deserts. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to honesty and carefulness. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or as first-class waitress; understands perfectly the service of the dining-room. Apply at her present employer's, No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 188 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook in a private family or a respectable boarding-house; is fully competent as cook in all its various branches; can command best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen until suited; good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, has no objections to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter with a small private family, or to do sewing; an excellent embroiderer; or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nursemaid in a family about to sail for England any time during April or early in May; the best of references given. Address Box No. 7 Hempstead, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or to take care of children; can do plain sewing; can be seen at No. 289 West 17th-st., rear building. Good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st, near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands baking. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one to do chamberwork and plain sewing, the other as laundress. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No 71 West 15th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; understands her business well, and can give first-class City reference. Apply at No. 166 East 23d st., southeast corner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 62 West 29th-st., corner of 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in City or country; reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 85 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at 87 East 32d st., top floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as thorough and first class waiter and butler; the woman as a thorough seamstress and lady's maid, or is fully competent as housekeeper, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house; both are thoroughly efficient in their duties, having had experience in Europe and this country, and in the above capacities can render most invaluable services. Testimonials of the highest order. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman and his wife, in a private family; the man as waiter, and his wife as chambermaid, or parlor maid; one who thoroughly understands his business, and no objections to the country; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two or three days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., on the second floor. Address D. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good City driver; of a willing and obliging disposition; has no objection to City or country, and can produce satisfactory references from his last place in the City. Address W. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man who understands his business; has the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and good conduct. No objection to the country. Address MARTIN, No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, second floor, front room, or Union-square Post-office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND WIFE (without incumbrance,) the man as farmer and vegetable gardener, or to manage a farm; is experienced in breeding, raising and care of young stock, and the general cultivation of land; the woman as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress, and to mind a dairy; both have good reference. Also, a Protestant single young man wants a situation as vegetable gardener, &c. Can be seen for three days, at Lucas' Employment Agency, No. 62 4th-av, near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CLERK, BY A young man, 20 years old, who has been in the wholesale and retail business eight years, and is perfectly competent to take charge of a store; has a good knowledge of book-keeping; no objection to the country; security given to any amount required, and best of references. Address JOHN M., Box 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A respectable Protestant married man, without any incumbrance, who understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables; is a good agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacities for the last twenty years; can give the best of reference. Address FARMER, at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a short wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE—THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—VANITY FAIR.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—LOVE'S VENOM; OR, THE HEART'S MYSTERIES—THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Evening—GREEN BUSHES.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have important news from Mexico. The details of the news by the *Star of the West* are at hand. By telegraph from New-Orleans we learn that the Mexican war steamers *General Miramon* and *Marquez* are at that port, in charge of Lieutenants MINOR and CHAPMAN, of the *Saratoga*. Both were captured off Anton Lizardo, on the morning of the 6th inst., after a brief action, and with only a slight loss, and are prizes to the United States. The *Marquez* has on board a portion of the prisoners taken, and the U. S. ship *Preble* was to bring the remainder. MIRAMON, on the 29th ult., with 5,000 men, a numerous train of artillery and plentiful stores of ammunition, encamped within four miles of Vera Cruz and laid siege to the city. The garrison, composed of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, was commanded by Gen. IGLESIAS. Col. VIVALDO, who was in command of one of the principal forts on the Southern side, was detected in a conspiracy to blow up the fort on MIRAMON'S approach, and was condemned to four years' imprisonment. Thirty conspirators were banished from the city. The *Savannah*, *Saratoga* and *Preble* were anchored under the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa, and English, Spanish and French vessels were at Sacrificios. Capt. TURNER, of the *Saratoga*, visited MIRAMON'S camp in behalf of the American citizens. On the night of the 7th inst. MIRAMON made an attack upon the city in force, but was repulsed by the Liberals. The latter were confident of their ability to withstand every assault. Alvarado is reported to be in the possession of MIRAMON. The *Exequatur* of the American Consul at Vera Cruz has been revoked. The action of the American squadron had created great excitement in Vera Cruz.

The Overland Mail brings us California dates to the 28th ult. To show that the Washoe gold-mine excitement continued unabated, it was stated that a well-known citizen of San Francisco had paid $35,000 for a claim extending over only sixty feet. The advices from Oregon reach to the 28th of January. An atrocious massacre of defenceless Indians was perpetrated by a band of forty white men, on the 26th. It was estimated that two hundred had been killed, and the only reason given was, that they were suspected of having furnished the warlike Indians in the mountains with arms.

In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. MASON, copies of the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. TOWNSEND L. HARRIS, relative to the approaching visit of the delegation from the Japanese Government, were called for. Information was also requested respecting the massacre of whites at Mountain Meadow, Utah, by the Indians. When the Homestead bill came up for consideration, Mr. NICHOLSON presented a statistical argument to show the superiority of the measure which had passed the Senate over that which the House has approved. Without coming to any action, consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday. The bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the ninth article of the Treaty of 1819 with Spain was then taken up, and Mr. TOOMBS endeavored to demonstrate that the interest that was awarded by the United States Judges in East Florida, as part satisfaction stipulated in the acts of 1833 and 1834, should be paid. In the House the prominent point of interest was a speech by Mr. S. S. COX, on our relations with Mexico. His text was the motion of Mr. REAGAN for a reference to the Military Committee of the bill calling out the regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the Texas frontier.

In the State Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were presented on the bills to make Foreign Insurance Companies, doing business in this State, subject to State laws, and to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The City Charter was reported from the Committee, in the Assembly, and a vigorous, but ineffectual effort was made to recommit it. Finally it went to the Committee of the Whole. A majority report was presented against the Senate bill, fixing the ferriage between this City and Brooklyn at one cent.

The Board of Aldermen last evening declined to take the Mayor's Message, nominating Dr. BRADFORD for Health Commissioner, from the table, though Alderman SEAGRIST strenuously urged it. A resolution calling upon the Street Commissioner to report why a railing has not been placed around the Worth Monument, was adopted. A resolution in favor of requesting Judge DAVIES to make a new compilation of the laws of the State, especially those relating to this City, and appropriating $2,000 therefor, was presented and laid over. The Board of Councilmen concurred with the Board of Aldermen in directing the paving with Belgian pavement of Canal-street, from Centre to West; Amity-street, from Broadway to Bleecker-street; Third-avenue, from Bowery to Forty-fourth-street; and West-street from Battery-place to King-street, which will cost in all over a million of dollars. The Board of Supervisors passed two hours in doing very little. An effort was made by Mr. PURDY to get the Board to appeal to the Legislature for a repeal of the act providing for the appointment of Commissioners of Records, and to ask that the duties of the Commissioners be transferred to the Board of Supervisors, but it was lost by a vote of 3 to 9.

There were 426 deaths in this City last week—83 less than occurred during the week preceding. In the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 there were respectively 464 and 409 deaths.

The Governors of the Alms-house, yesterday dispatched their eleventh annual report to the Legislature. It gives interesting details and comparative statements concerning the institutions, their inmates, and the expenditures for their support. There were 7,982 persons under the care of the Board on the last Saturday of 1859,—a larger number than the Ten Governors ever before had charge of. The expenditures amounted to $793,-524 87.

GEORGE WOOD, Esq., a leading member of the New-York Bar, died on Sunday morning of apoplexy. Out of respect to his memory nearly all the Courts in session yesterday adjourned for the day. The Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2, was necessarily an exception, that Court being actually engaged in the trial of the Police cases. Arrangements are in progress for a general meeting of the Bar to take suitable notice of Mr. WOOD'S decease.

In Capt. MALLETT'S case yesterday, Dr. CHAPIN, Physician of Kings County Insane Asylum, testified that from a protracted interview with the accused, he believes him to be insane, and that he thought he had not yet fully recovered from his recent attack. There has been insanity in the family of Capt. MALLETT. Commissioner BETTS sent the case to the Grand Jury.

Mr. B. Y. RONALDS delivered at Cooper Institute, last evening, the first of a course of lectures on "Sanitary Science." He adduced a vast body of statistics to show that fresh air, healthful food, and judicious occupations have an important bearing on the duration of human life. He estimated that over 10,000 people die unnecessarily in New-York every year for the need of sanitary reform.

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH lectured before the Historical Society last evening, on "Egypt and the Scriptures," to a large audience. At the close of the lecture the Chairman announced that the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities was in a fair way of being secured as the permanent property of the Historical Society.

An interesting lecture on "The Wealth, Power and Enterprise of the Hebrew People, as evidenced by the building of Solomon's Temple," was delivered at Temple Hall, in Ninth-street, last evening, by Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, Ph. D. A large and attentive audience heard and applauded it.

The journeymen painters met last evening at Military Hall, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, and resolved to demand $2 per day from and after this date.

With less feverish excitement than on Saturday, the Stock Market was again firm yesterday, and the speculation on the Share list carried prices up nearly one per cent. over the closing sales of Saturday. Federal and State Stocks were a fraction weaker, in sympathy with the fall at the close of last week in Missouri sixes. The Bank return this afternoon shows an addition of $1,310,000 to the Specie, and $1,976,000 to the Deposit line. The Loans and Discounts comparatively steady—$260,-000 increase over last week. Exchange on London, 108¾@108¾.

Cotton was inactive, yet prices were essentially unaltered. Flour and Wheat were dull and heavy. Corn was in fair demand, and sound lots were held with much firmness. Provisions were rather quiet, as were likewise Groceries, Metals, Hay, Hops, and Whisky. Resin, Tar, Tallow, and Linseed Oil were inquired for. Freights were somewhat brisker.

Matters in Mexico.

The telegraph this morning seems to assure us that the American Government has interfered with the strong hand in behalf of liberal principles in Mexico. While the Senate is wasting precious time in partisan twaddle over the treaty negotiated by Mr. MCLANE, MIRAMON, it appears, has been steadily marching upon Vera Cruz. On reaching the environs of that city the young clerical leader proceeded to an immediate assault of the defences, which was gallantly repulsed by the Liberal forces. Those of our contemporaries who have been busily engaged for the last two months decrying the representatives of the Mexican democracy as the dregs and offscourings of a mongrel population, will doubtless be astonished to learn that these contemptible cohorts have succeeded in defeating the army of the Episcopal champion of Mexican monarchy. They will, no doubt, be more indignant still on learning that the steamer *Gen. Miramon* has arrived at New-Orleans, a prize to the American squadron. No details of this capture have yet reached us; but we may safely say that if Mr. BUCHANAN has given orders to our forces in the Gulf to recognize no blockade established in the name of MIRAMON, and to punish any attempt, in his name, at interference with the American flag, he has taken a step which will command the immediate sympathy of all well-informed and loyal citizens of the United States. We sincerely trust that fuller dispatches yet to be received may put this construction upon the important news which reaches us to-day.

The One-Man-Power.

Thanks to New-York Aldermen, Congressional Caucuses, and State Legislatures, there has been silently growing up in this country, through the last decade of our history, a decided disposition on the part of every honest and thoughtful person, to extol the monarchical at the expense of the democratic theory of government. The "One-Man-Power," at which our fathers shuddered as at the aspect of the Parent of Evil himself, has become a familiar synonym for the secret of public order and national progress with many a man who would be startled, could he look his own thoughts fully in the face, to see how far he has traveled on the road, not exactly perhaps to Rome, as she is, but certainly to Russia, as she was. We need hardly say that we are as blind worshippers of things as they are, even in this Empire City and State of the Model Republic. In fact, did we venture such an assertion, we might be rapidly and decisively "put down" from our own columns. But we cannot bring contemporary history fairly up for trial without seeing that the system of "concentrated political responsibility" has been fully put to the test in at least one conspicuous instance, and also that it has signally failed within our own times.

Of course we would not be understood to undervalue the importance of individual character to the general welfare. In the present crisis of our own affairs, we know how much "one hour of WASHINGTON" might do to give us all the firm assurance of final victory over the passions which distract and the intrigues which demoralize our people. It is well that we should feel this;—that we should be thus reminded how important the attributes of individual character must always be to the aggregate welfare of the community. But this importance of the individual to the State is naturally intensified with the concentration upon a smaller circle of all political responsibilities; and the Austrian Empire is now reading mankind a lesson on this subject, which merits grave attention.

For the last half-century Austria has been developing at home that great system of despotic centralization which RICHELIEU founded, and which his successors carried out to perfection in France. The French Revolution found Austria a mere congeries of nations; her Sovereign the nominally elective Emperor of a vast federation, which, however loose and clumsy, was still a real federation, and preserved the healthy ideas of municipal independence and local self-government throughout all the borders of the "Holy Roman Empire." When that colossal fiction vanished at the fiery torch of BONAPARTE, and Austria accepted a new position in the world, her rulers began to model her institutions after the pattern set to them beyond the Rhine. To combine the practice of NAPOLEON with the principles of the *ancien régime*, in a new bureaucratic Empire, was the grand effort of the domestic policy of METTERNICH. He parodied in this effort even the economical doctrines of old France. Cardinal DUBOIS sent the French Monarchy into bankruptcy nine times, and METTERNICH used to say that "A nation never knows its resources till it has repudiated its debts." He did mischief enough in this way to the Empire of which he was so long the virtual sovereign; but, as examples nearer home have unfortunately shown us, repudiation, though it must of course shake the commercial strength and degrade the average popular morality of a State, need not inevitably destroy its vitality. This consummation of his fatal work, METTERNICH toiled at unconsciously, by breeding universal disloyalty throughout the various races over which the sceptre of the HAPSBURGS rests. While the nationalities of Eastern Europe united in the Austrian Empire were suffered, as they were before 1816, to live their ow life, to make their own local laws, to maintain their own customs, they were never slow to rally about the Imperial banner, even when it was raised in the most unrighteous of wars. The Hungary of MARIA THERESA was not more ready to draw the sword in defence of the daughter of its German sovereigns, than was the Tyrol of FRANCIS II. to pour its intrepid children through all the passes of the Alps against the advancing "liberators of Europe." All this METTERNICH gradually but surely changed. The Revolution of 1848 showed Austria, for the first time, how madly her ideal statesmen had thrown away the substance to grasp at the shadow. She found that, in her long pursuit of administrative reform, she had been steadily at work to alienate the allegiance of her people. The revelation came to her in such a fashion that one might well have expected to see its lesson burned in ineffaceably upon the memory of her rulers. From 1816 to 1848, Europe had recognized M. DE METTERNICH as the ideal statesman of Christendom, and Austria as the great conservative Power of the Continent. The Minister of FRANCIS II. and FERDINAND had been suffered to stifle every throb of revolutionary life in Italy; to domineer over the German Diet in the interest of a grand repressive policy aimed at the development of German unity and of forethought; to aid Russia in crushing out the national life of Poland; to insult the whole of Christendom by insolently incorporating with the Austrian dominions the independent State of Cracow, whose existence had been guaranteed by the treaties of 1815, signed in the very capital of the Austrian Empire.

In 1848, a single breath of wind from the West sufficed to topple over this colossal reputation of the Austrian Premier, and to bring the Empire which he had so long controlled to the absolute verge of annihilation. Almost by the same mail which brought the news of the fate of LOUIS PHILIPPE to Vienna, Austria sent back to Paris the tidings that METTERNICH had been dismissed, the Press declared free, a National Guard established, and a National Assembly convoked. The triumphant rebellion of Lombardy and Venice, the muttering thunder of the coming Hungarian Revolution, the ejection of Austria from the Confederation by the Parliament of Germany, the tender of the German Crown to FREDERIC WILLIAM, of Prussia, immediately followed.

From the tempest which then broke upon her, Austria escaped at last, unlike FRANCIS of France from Pavia, with "everything but her honor." Her young Emperor, raised to the throne in the very crisis of the fate of the empire, accepted the integrity of his dominions from the patronizing hands of the Czar, and the possession of his capital from one of those very nationalities which METTERNICH had spent years in the effort to extinguish. But the BOURBONS are not the only princes who can neither forget nor be instructed.

FRANCIS JOSEPH determined to make himself independent for the future of Russian charity and Croatian loyalty, by making himself strong enough to undermine his foreign ally and to humble his domestic defender. He resolved that he would be the first monarch of a truly consolidated military Empire, resting on the sword, and ruling through the Church. The soldier and the monk were to be the only lieutenants of his throne. After ten years of obstinate devotion to this theory of governmental unity and "chivalrous" policy, the new-made monarchy is summoned to that ordeal which of all others it ought to have been found equal best to endure. Austria in 1859 goes to war to maintain monarchical consolidation against the independence of races, and Jesuitism in Church and State against the theory of popular enlightenment and of intelligent loyalty. She hurries to the battle-field as joyously as a bridegroom to his chamber. And with what result? Her beaten marshals led back their beaten legions in a retreat more rapid than their advance, and a single three-months' campaign leaves the Austrian imitator of Spanish PHILIP and Russian NICHOLAS to protest where he had insolently undertaken to prohibit, after surrendering the fairest province of his dominions to the enemy, for whose utter ruin he had been arming himself from the first.

Hungary in 1848, Italy in 1859, bear witness to the power for evil which one man may wield over the fortunes of a nation. The single, brain of METTERNICH prepared for Austria these retributive beginnings of the end which ever awaits deliberate tyranny and organized injustice.

The single will of another individual man—FRANCIS JOSEPH—threatens now to work the story through to its close. While all that Austria contains of wisdom, common sense, and enlightenment, is urging upon the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the terrible realities of her situation, that sovereign himself, closing his ears to every counsellor whose smooth voice does not whisper back to him his owu intolerance, obstinacy and blinded fury, persists in the career which has already brought him to Magenta and to Solferino, and which can have but one possible goal. He will have no freedom of thought about him; he will make no concessions to the spirit of the times; he will pay no heed to the warnings of popular passion, muttered in no uncertain tones from one end to the other of his heterogeneous inheritance. He avenges upon Venice the refusal of Central Italy to take its rulers from his hands; he silences the Protestantism of Hungary, pleading for its civil rights with the half-drawn sabre. He will keep his own word neither with foreign princes nor with his own subjects; he will neither bow to inexorable necessity, nor invite loyalty by frank concession. In this her most trying hour, Austria finds her destinies absolutely dependent upon the self-will, the bigotry, the angry egotism of a single hair-brained young man, "flown with insolence" and power. With all the faults of our democratic system, it cannot, we think, be contended that America has yet produced a METTERNICH, or subjected herself deliberately to the frantic will of a FRANCIS JOSEPH.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says: "I forewarned you that the Texas Senators, especially Mr. WIGFALL, would oppose the McLane-Ocampo Treaty. Mr. WIGFALL expressed the opinion, when passing through here on his way to Washington, that the opening of two railroad routes from Texas to the Pacific, across Northern Nexico, as provided in the treaty, *would lead to the rapid emigration of free-soil population to that part of Mexico, and the first thing Texas knew she would have free-soil States established on her frontier.*"

This is the reason why Senator WIGFALL opposes the Treaty. Republican Senators oppose it, on the other hand, because it is likely to create more *Slave* States. This illustrates the general intelligence and patriotism with which the subject is treated by both parties. Neither seems to care one straw for the substantial interests of the country—for the increase of commercial relations, the enlargement of markets for our manufactures, the security of American life and property in Mexico, or any of the other practical considerations which belong to the subject. The only point thought of, in connection with it, is how will it affect Slavery; and on this point opposite parties hold exactly opposite opinions, and therefore act together in opposing the treaty. While the Republicans are quite sure it is designed and intended to build up Slavery, to bring in new territory to be converted into Slave States, Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, foresees that its effect will be precisely the opposite—that it will induce a very large emigration of free labor, and end in planting two or three Free States upon the borders of TEXAS. The Republicans and Mr. WIGFALL, therefore, unite their votes against the treaty and secure its rejection.

As a matter of fact, we have not the slightest doubt that Mr. WIGFALL is correct. He ought to know better than the Republicans what is likely to be the character of the emigration into that region, for he has long been familiar with the country and its capabilities. The whole region which the projected railroads to the Pacific would traverse, is utterly unsuited to slave labor, and would probably never become slave territory under any circumstances. The chances of such a result, when two railroads should open access to the very heart of the region, would certainly be very slight. Mr. WIGFALL is probably prudent in resisting a measure which might bring free institutions into the immediate vicinity of a Slave State; and he has reason to congratulate himself upon getting so many Republicans to aid him in defeating it.

The South and Free Negroes.

The telegraph informs us that Gov. STEWART, of Missouri, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, expelling free negroes from the State under penalty of being reduced to slavery. He has partially saved his State from a deep and a lasting disgrace. Nothing has ever told so sad a tale of the relapse of the Slave States towards barbarism,—of their utter destitution of a high-toned sense of justice and of honor,—as the measures which have been brought forward in their Legislatures, with the support of a portion of their people, for treading down under the heel of remorseless power the small remnants of right left to this unhappy race. No merely savage community would ever dream of such atrocious injustice. The untutored cruelty of the human heart is incapable of acts so shocking to every instinct of nature. Nothing but an inverted Christianity,—a civilization turned backward upon itself,—a cruelty born of logic and trained to a hardy defiance of conscience and of all human feeling, could ever prompt a community to so gross a violation of the plainest principles of justice and of common right.

Yet several of the Southern States are still busy with schemes for reducing all the free negroes within their limits, with their offspring, to perpetual slavery. Tennessee started early in the inglorious race, and persisted in spite of the earnest and strong remonstrance of Justice CATRON, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Maryland has had such a bill pending for some time in her Legislature, and one Col. JACOBS has been highly lauded for a speech in support of the measure. Arkansas has either passed such a law, or driven these people from her borders without law of any kind. In nearly all the Southern States, steps are in progress for expelling them or for reducing them to servitude. What must the world think of great and powerful States which are thus deliberately crushing a race guilty only of misfortune,—whose fate seems to be perpetual sorrow,—and who have the strongest possible claim upon the pity and compassion of men everywhere?

The pleas urged in extenuation of this injustice only aggravate its enormity. It is said they are weak, degraded, ignorant, poor, incapable of supporting themselves. Some of them are, and some are not. Many of them have led blameless lives, have raised and educated families, and have accumulated property,—contributing their full share to sustain the burdens of Society, and obeying all its laws with scrupulous fidelity. Why should these persons be confounded with those less fortunate and less worthy? If degradation and ignorance be the grounds of these cruel laws, why not confine their operation to persons of that stamp? But, even then, such laws would be utterly unworthy any civilized community. Every State has its paupers,—its wretched incapables,—and it feels bound to provide for their support. But it is reserved for the Slave States to outdo the worst atrocities of Arab life, and to sell into slavery, hopeless and hereditary, the very class which has the strongest claim upon their pity and charity.

The dangers of having a class of free negroes in a Slave State are sometimes urged as an excuse for such legislation. Perils that can only be averted by wholesale and unrighteous proscriptions, can never be disarmed by them. It is a signal of cowardice in any community to seek refuge in cruelty from apprehended danger. If the negroes are dangerous when free, they will be twice as dangerous when, without fault or excuse of any kind, they have been loaded with the chains of servitude. Slavery is free from peril in Cuba, mainly because the law allows every slave an escape, through his own exertions, into freedom. But when every gate is closed, and even those who have once passed out are thurst remorselessly back into their dungeons, they will attempt everything which revenge can prompt and despair suggest. If the Southern States are really in so perilous a condition as this plea would indicate, their day of reckoning is near at hand.

We do believe they are sincere in urging it. We believe they are stimulated by resentment much more than by apprehension. They have wrought themselves up to a frenzy of indignation against the denunciations and the interferences of the North; and they gratify this ignoble feeling by oppressing the free blacks within their power. They will do well to remember at what expense to their own reputation, and at what peril to their own safety, they are thus indulging their hatreds.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

The Republican Party, as represented in the Senate, is assuming a very serious responsibility to the country by its course upon the treaties dependent upon its action. It seems to have decided that this present Administration shall not have the credit of closing any of the quarrels which have so long threatened to involve us in still more serious difficulties with foreign powers, and to prevent such a result it rejects all steps to end them.

For years the whole country has been insisting upon the establishment of just and fair pacific relations with Nicaragua. Mob law in that country has more than once destroyed the lives and the property of American citizens lawfully within its limits, and invading marauders from our own shores have spread havoc and desolation over its plains. A treaty has finally been concluded by which all these differences are closed, and the future relations of the two countries placed upon a friendly and a mutually advantageous footing. It was made in the interest of peace, of commerce and of civilization, and was calculated, as it was designed, to promote the permanent welfare of both countries. Yet it has been hastily and flippantly rejected, by Republican votes, in the Senate, and our relations with Nicaragua are again thrown back into their former condition of lawlessness and force.

It is stated in the Philadelphia *North American* that the treaty was rejected on account of two provisions which it contains,—one giving the American Government the right of protecting the transit route, at the request of the Nicaraguan Government or its representative, and the other giving us the same right in case of special exigency, in the absence of such request. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, is said to have led the opposition to the latter clause, and Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, to the former. We are not aware that either of these gentlemen represents Nicaragua in the Senate,—yet both of them seem much more solicitous for the honor and safety of that country than their own. The Nicaraguan Government has frankly and fully acknowledged the right of Americans in transit to protection. It has guaranteed the neutrality and security of the Isthmus route,—and anticipating its own weakness, has given the highest proof of its good faith by permitting us to supply its deficiency. It stipulated freely that whenever it should prove unable to protect American rights upon its soil, it would call upon our Government to afford its aid. Now what is there in this to which any American Senator can justly or fairly take exception? What danger does it portend to our country or its institutions? How can it possibly injure us in any of our interests? England has concluded a precisely similar arrangement with Nicaragua:—do Mr. COLLAMER and Mr. HAMLIN expect to see the English Government refusing the permission thus accorded to protect its own citizens, if in peril of their lives, upon the Isthmus?

The result of this Republican vote will be, that England will have a very great advantage over us in competing for control of the Isthmus route to the Pacific. Her capitalists can invest their money, her mechanics and laborers can undertake the work, and her subjects can enter boldly upon the traffic of the route,—for they know that if Nicaragua cannot protect them, England will. American citizens and American capitalists have no such security. Their Government has deliberately refused them its protection, even when invited to extend it by Nicaragua herself. Under such circumstances it is not very likely that money will be advanced to construct a route across the Isthmus, or that American enterprise will play any very conspicuous part in the affairs of that section of the continent. The rejection of this treaty virtually abandons the field to English energy, capital and skill. If the Republicans go on, as they promise to do, and reject the Mexican Treaty, they will close that route also to the Pacific.

The Republicans are confident that they are about to come into power. Naturally, therefore, they desire to reserve the settlement of all these questions for themselves. They wish to adjust them upon their own basis, and to reap all the honor and advantage of having closed them. But this policy cannot safely be pushed too far. The opportunity of settling these questions at all may pass away, and the country may hold them to a heavier responsibility than they can afford to bear.

The Health of the City.

It must be evident to every citizen who has the slightest regard for the welfare of this Metropolis, that New-York is in great need of an efficient, well-organized Health Department; and if it be not soon obtained, some wide-spread and devastating epidemic, spontaneously generated from the accumulated causes of disease in our midst, will, sooner or later, force such an organization upon our authorities whether they will or no. As long as Death works his ravages among the poor, no hand but that of pure and disinterested benevolence will be raised to stay the progress of the destroyer. But the time must soon come (if it has not indeed already come, though unawares) when the diseases that riot daily in the tenement-house, like hot-house plants in genial soil, must contaminate the air of the mansion but a block away, and its occupants will fall sick of pestilential diseases which they never knew before.

Physicians of this City tell us it is now their daily experience that the families of the wealthy are visited by contagious and infectious diseases which must have spread through the atmosphere from the tenement-house. How can we rationally expect to inhale an atmosphere impregnated with contagion and not be affected? Within a stone's throw of one of the wealthiest districts of this City is a block of tenement-houses containing *twenty-five hundred people* of the poorest class, among whom, as we are informed, every form of contagious disease may be found at all seasons of the year. The street is so obstructed with garbage as to be nearly impassable, and the yards overflow with reeking filth. The exhalations from this neighborhood are perceptible in the Summer months several blocks distant. To this street the hearse is a daily visitant, and often several times in the day the funeral procession is seen to emerge from this block and take its solitary way to the distant cemetery. This is but one of the numerous centres of contagion in our midst, and it is from these principally that is made up the fearful aggregate of our annual mortality.

Now, these two practical questions must occur to every citizen. *First*, What is the remedy for this gigantic evil? No rational mind can be at a loss for an unqualified answer. The remedy consists simply in this—CLEANLINESS—cleanliness of streets—cleanliness of houses—cleanliness of the individual. The Health Officer of London thus states the result of his vast experience: "For the permanent avoidance of epidemic diseases, *cleanliness is the sole safeguard.*" *Second*, How can this be accomplished? This is the vital question, and it admits of a ready answer. A Health Department, consisting of a properly organized Board of Health, and properly selected subordinate officers, has remedied these evils in London, Paris, Boston, Providence and Philadelphia. Why may it not in New-York?

In these cities the Boards of Health are active, efficient bodies, having regular meetings, and maintaining a constant and intelligent vigilance over all health laws. The chief executive officer is in each instance a medical man of eminence in his profession, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Board of Health, to attend to the execution of the health laws. The local officers for sanitary inspection are also medical men, whose duty it is to search out every cause of disease, and compel its removal. Such a system has raised the standard of the health of London above even the surrounding country. Can there be a rational doubt that a Board of Health composed of five or seven of our best citizens, meeting weekly, with sufficient power to enforce our present Health laws, and such others as may be found necessary, with an intelligent executive medical officer, and such local medical officers for the several Wards as would secure a thorough monthly or quarterly sanitary inspection of every tenement house, or infected locality, and the prompt removal of all nuisances, together with that efficient cleaning of streets which such a Board could enforce—can there be a rational doubt, we repeat, that such a system would, if carried out as in other cities, render New-York not only as cleanly but as healthy as the cities above alluded to? We think not.

Now, a Health bill, of which we have here given the outline, is before the present Legislature, to which we desire again to call the attention of our Representatives in that body. It is alleged that some of its provisions are objectionable. This may be true, and if so let them be modified. At all events give us at once a thorough, efficient, non-partisan Board of Health, with power sufficient to place New-York under constant sanitary supervision. But let not the members of the Legislature seek to evade the responsibility of taking action upon this subject, by urging objections to the details of this particular law. If it needs amendments, make them. If any of its minor provisions are unwise, change them. But give us a Health Department of some sort,—not a mere lounging place for incapable partisans,—but a bureau for the active and efficient service of men who understand their duties and are willing to perform them.

MRS. BLUNT'S READINGS.—The New-York Historical Society have tendered the use of their delightful Hall in Second-avenue to Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT for one of her admirable dramatic readings, to-night. We are sure that we need only call the attention of the public to this fact to secure for this accomplished lady the attention which her abilities and her character so richly merit.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—In "the pursuit of the highest order of dramatic art"—to quote from Mr. STUART'S programme—the management of this establishment arrived last night at a dramatic version of LONGFELLOW'S charming "Evangeline." The poem itself possesses a sufficient number of provocations to theatrical industry. It is not all remarkable, therefore, that the right man—or rather woman—has been found to do the proper offices for it. Mrs. BATEMAN, who undertakes the task, has discharged it with more than common ability. She has succeeded, undoubtedly, in framing an actable play. The means by which this has been effected are neither startling nor new, being derived mainly from a correct knowledge of the machinery of the dramatic art, rather than fresh invention or piquant characterization. Mr. LONGFELLOW'S major poems are perhaps more susceptible of dramatic treatment than those of almost any other writer. The distinguished author of "Evangeline" is never neglectful of scenic opportunities, of effective contrasts of individualities, of well-marked domestic groupings—elements in themselves of dramatic success. The real difficulty is the way of a perfect transcription of his poems is to be found in the sustained narrative tone that pervades them, and to interrupt which involves an operation of much delicacy and danger. Although Mrs. BATEMAN has performed this operation with the common est of instruments, she has in many respects been most fortunate and happy in the result.

The story of the poem is too well known to need any recapitulation. We shall presume on the reader's familiarity with it, and proceed at once to the deviating and general points of the drama. The first act opens with a scenic realization of an Acadian homestead, and, *vive voce*, proceeds and ends with discourse more or less concerning the approaching union of *Evangeline* and *Gabriel*. A character but slightly referred to by the poet is also introduced as the comic personage in the play—*Baptiste Leblanc*. The part is of course written up for the purpose, and intrusted to the hands of Mr. J. JEFFERSON, who we need scarcely say makes the most of it. What little that "most" may be is due to the actor rather than the authoress, for *Baptiste* is decidedly a "stagey" conception. We may here refer to another interpolated character—*Mme. Latour*—who is equally conventional in all that she says and does.

The second act carries us to the reading of the king's proclamation, and to the weakest part of Mrs. BATEMAN'S adaptation. Historically and poetically, the scene of this reading should be in the church, and should be marked by forbearance and silent agony, not by bluster and riot. Every one will remember how exquisitely Mr. LONGFELLOW continues to paint the simple faith of the Acadians; the Christian submission with which they resign themselves to the unexpected blow; the beautiful charity with which they join their pastor in praying that their enemies—who inflict it—may be forgiven. Remembering this, the public will scarcely be satisfied with the treatment the chapter receives at the hands of Mrs. BATEMAN. A sort of Boston massacre, with an unlimited supply of turbulent expletives, may form a convenient situation for bringing down the curtain, but while it violates the intention of the poet, it suggests also an appeal to a kind of audience not usually found in a Broadway theatre. Expressions such as coward, tyrant, minion, assassin, ruffian, &c., have lost what special odor of indignation they once possessed by excessive exposure to the red-fire of Bowery establishments. The whole of the last scene in this act, moreover, deviates from the poem, without, in our opinion, improving it dramatically. It is in point of fact, cheap, commonplace and theatrical to the last degree. A character, too, is introduced without any perceptible motive. We refer to *Lieutenant Davenant*, who, under the eyes of his superior, commits an outrage which could not fail to bring him to a court martial. Beyond discharging this impossible office he is useless, and does not appear again.

The third act carries us to the embarkation of the emigrants and the destruction of the village by fire. The situations throughout are simple and beautiful, and the mechanical contrivances for realizing them perfect. A quiet earnestness of grief pervades the language; the poet and the dramatist accord thoroughly, and nothing could be improved or excused except the harangues (slightly Fourth of July in character) of *Gabriel*.

The fourth act carries us to Louisiana, and again we have nothing but commendation to bestow on Mrs. BATEMAN'S skill. The search for *Gabriel* is truthfully and touchingly depicted—a panorama being introduced for the purpose of making it more vivid. *Evangeline* sleeps whilst her long sought lover passes the spot which she presses with her unconscious form.

An ingenious use is made of this slumber in the next act. During its continuance all the remaining action of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S poem takes place, even to the death of the principals. The scene of the panorama then returns to us, and by a happy dramatic license, *Gabriel* arrives as the beautiful *Evangeline* awakens from her dreamy agony. If an excuse were needed for a deviation from the poem so happy in its results, it would certainly be found in the truly admirable way in which it has been made.

Mrs. BATEMAN has succeeded undoubtedly in fabricating a good acting play, and, as will be perceived by the above analysis, on more than one occasion, has been particularly felicitous in her use of the dramatic opportunities afforded by the text. Written expressly for Miss KATE BATEMAN, it possesses necessarily the defects of all star pieces—the principal characters being excessively principal, and the minor characters distressingly minor. In the Provinces, where "Evangeline" will probably enjoy its best success, this defect will be rather a recommendation. In a literary point of view there is nothing whatever of extraneous interest or worthy of notice. The play has evidently been prepared with no effort, and according to the oldest and best approved models of the melodramatic stage. All the introduced characters (as we have before remarked) are of the oldest stage types. Mrs. BATEMAN, in a word, has proved the capacity of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S poem for dramatic treatment, rather than exhausted the means of dramatizing it.

Miss KATE BATEMAN, who played the part of the heroine, has not been absent from the stage so long that her name will be unfamiliar to the public. As a child artist she astonished both Worlds, and to quote once more from the programme her *rentrée* in the first dawn of womanhood is truly an interesting event in the annals of dramatic art. With a presence

at once pleasing and intelligent; a voice clear and resonant; a knowledge of stage business rare and valuable; a sufficient musical education to give interest to occasional melodies, there can be but [illegible] of the lady's future. Laboring under the disadvantages of the occasion, Miss BATEMAN succeeded frequently incapable of doing full justice to herself, but the house recorded its verdict distinctly and justly in her favor. We have certainly [illegible] *débût* more hopeful in all its aspects.

The play, in other respects, was well acted. Mr. [illegible] as *Gabriel* made even the commonplaces of the part respectable, and in the fifth act was thoroughly powerful. We are heartily rejoiced to see this valuable actor once more at the Winter Garden. Mr. MASON, as *Benedict*, delivered the lines with thoughtful earnestness, but addressed them too directly to the audience. Mr. PEARSON, as *Basil*, was hearty as a smith should be, and looked as if he might use a horse's hoof as a plaything. The part was nicely defined and boldly colored. *Madame Latour* was played very excellently by Mrs. VINING, and Mr. JAMESON was, as usual, all sufficient as *Baptiste*. The only noticeable exception to the general excellence of the distribution was in the General commanding the British forces, who contrived to make not only British arms, but British speech, ridiculous.

The greatest care has been bestowed on the production of "Evangeline" by the management of the Winter Garden, and as illustrations of the poem nothing can exceed the beauty or accuracy of the various tableaux. Messrs. HAYES and RIVIERE, who have painted the scenery, exceed, in some respects, their former efforts; the village scene in the second act, and the panorama in the fourth, may be mentioned as the best successes of each artist. The costumes are also admirable. Mr. W. H. FRY, the composer, has written a very suggestive overture to the work, and Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER some incidental music.

We hear that it is Mr. STUART'S intention to give one or two morning performances of this piece. The idea is a good one.

The French Theatre.

Nothing can be more natural than that a French Theatre should be established at New-York. We are more given to the study of the French language than the people of any other great city in the world, outside of France; we drift at once to Paris whenever we cross the Atlantic, as naturally as *hadji* to Mecca, or politicians to Washington. Our annual importations of French silks, French wines, French gloves, French boots, French preserves, French goods and chattels generally, is so enormous that even the *Tribune*, usually so tolerant of the failings of its fellow-creatures, cannot forbear an annual outcry over our reckless national extravagance. Nay, the *Tribune* itself condescends to France in the matter of social philosophy, and abandons its theory of protection to native industry in favor of the foreign nonsense of FOURIER and LOUIS BLANC. In theatrical matters especially we have long kept up an immense commerce with France. Has not all the Wallack-going world been weeping and wailing here for the last two months over the romantic sorrows of a "poor young man" from France, although it is unquestionable that we have no lack of "poor young men" in New-York, and morally probable that they must, all of them, between their washerwomen's bills and their blighted affections, have their own sorrows more or less romantic? Why should we not establish, then, a direct intercourse between the French Theatre and ourselves, and take the claret of the French drama in its original purity instead of dashing it with the beer of the British stage? This is a question which has been often asked, and which M. FREDERIC MANNSTEIN seems at last in a fair way to answer for us.

A brief but brilliant season of dramatic performances, under the management of M. MANNSTEIN, was brought to a close on Saturday night. Another season, to end on the 31st instant, will begin to-day, and then will come the tug of war. M. MANNSTEIN proposes that a subscription of $10,000 should be raised at once by those who have sustained the French Theatre up to this time, $5,000 of which are to be expended in putting the Theatre on a handsome and permanent footing. Should this subscription be filled up, M. MANNSTEIN promises, in October next, to give us a carefully-selected, well-balanced company of really good actors, performing the best plays in a theatre worthy of the drama, and also of the audience—which is as much as to say, a place in which the players shall be audible, and the audience safe from death by asphyxia.

M. MANNSTEIN'S admirable, careful and conscientious management is the best guarantee that his promises are not vain words. Should his present programme be carried out, there can be no manner of doubt that New-York will have a really French Theatre, equally effective in the style and unexceptionable in the tone of the entertainments which it will offer to a "discerning and polylingual public."

Professor Charlier's Lectures.

Professor CHARLIER delivered the first of his four French lectures to a very excellent audience last evening, in the Spingler Institute. After stating the motive which prompted him to deliver these lectures,—the hope of aiding to rebuild the Protestan Church of which his father is pastor,—he said the first evening would be devoted to VICTOR HUGO, whose poetic genius was essentially material and practical contrasted with that of LAMARTINE, which is sentimental and ideal. He gave a rapid and graphic sketch of his life, from its commencement when he was a devoted Loyalist, through his successive changes of sentiment, first of detestation, then toleration, and finally admiration of the First NAPOLEON, until the present time, when he is so warm a Republican that he refuses to accept the amnesty of NAPOLEON III., whom he styled *the Little*, but who threatens, even in spite of VICTOR HUGO, to become *the Great*. Professor CHARLIER sketched the general character of his writings, both prose and poetry, and closed by reading some of the finest passages of the latter. He was listened to with very great interest to the close, and his own remarks, as well as his admirable reading of the extracts which he quoted, elicited frequent applause. He is a very energetic and vigorous speaker,—and as a lecturer unusually interesting and attractive. His next lecture will be at the same place, on Thursday evening, upon LAMARTINE.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE WOOD, the eminent lawyer, whose death was announced yesterday, was born in New-Jersey 71 years ago. He studied law in the office of RICHARD STOCKTON, the father of Commodore STOCKTON, and early distinguished himself at the bar of his native State. He soon became a leading member of the bar, and when he removed to this City, entered speedily upon a successful practice. He did not outlive the reputation which he earned in his early days. He has been engaged as counsel in the leading cases of the New-York practice, and frequently appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States in causes of magnitude. He was logical and clear in the conception of his ideas, and expressed them succinctly and forcibly. His style was by no means flowery, but what he said, and his manner of saying it, was very engaging. He was by no means a politician, yet he took a sufficient interest in the affairs of the country to identify himself first with the Federalists and afterwards with the Whigs. He presided at a Union Meeting at Castle Garden in 1850, and was a Union man at the time of his death.

Gov. WM. H. BISSELL, of Illinois, was born near Cooperstown, in this State, April 25, 1811. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, whence he graduated in 1835. After practising medicine for several years, he was elected to the State Legislature from Munroe County, in 1840. He studied law, was admitted to practice, and removed to Belleville, St. Clair County. There the Mexican War found him. In 1846 he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment of Volunteers, and gave up the position of State Attorney for the Second Judicial District to go to Mexico. He distinguished himself in the campaign of Buena Vista, and, returning, was chosen to represent the Eighth District of Illinois in Congress. He was twice a member of the House of Representatives, but declined to serve a third term on account of ill-health. In 1856 the Republican State Convention unanimously nominated him for Governor, and he was elected by a large majority.

FROM BERMUDA.

Arrival of the New British Admiral—His Predecessor's Approaching Departure—An American Ship in Distress—Awful Fire at Barbadoes—Bridgetown in Ruins.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

The local event of chief importance since I last wrote you, is the arrival here of the new naval Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India station, Rear-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B. This distinguished officer of the Royal Navy reached our Islands yesterday, in the new and splendid steam frigate *Emerald*, of 51 guns. The frigate left Plymouth on the 16th ult., and made nearly the whole passage under sail. Salutes were exchanged between the flag-ships of Admiral STEWART and Admiral MILNE as the new frigate proceded up the channel to the naval anchorage. The whole dock-yard establishment was all bustle and excitement; boats containing officers of high rank in the service proceeded to the *Emerald*; and, after receiving congratulations on his safe arrival, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE proceeded in the ship's barge to the Admiralty House, where he now is the guest of Sir HOUSTON and Lady STEWART.

Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART, whose command has just terminated, will leave these Islands, direct for England, in his flagship, the *Indus*, within a fortnight from this date. It is rumored that he will, on reaching home, be called to a seat at the Board of Admiralty.

The American ship *Leconia*, Capt. BUTLER, from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, laden with cotton, put in here in distress on Feb 28, having sprung a leak during heavy weather. She was in a very dangerous condition at the time of arrival, lying over on one side nearly to her gunwale, in consequence of the saturation with sea-water of a portion of her cargo. She is now discharging. This same ship was here in distress about two months ago.

We have had accounts from Barbados to the 15th February. A terrific fire, on the 13th and 14th, laid nearly the whole of the city of Bridgetown in ruins. The loss is estimated at *half a million sterling*, and less than one-half is covered by insurance. The Commissariat and other Government buildings were destroyed. The great American house of TROWBRIDGE, and the ice establishment and stores of COTTON, (another American,) are among the sufferers by this dire calamity. It is said that 150 mules were destroyed by the fire at TROWBRIDGE'S. The *Globe* and *Barbadian* printing offices have been consumed by the conflagration. In short, the principal dry-goods and provision establishments at Barbados have been swept away.

The brig *Princess Royal* left here yesterday for New-York.

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FROM ALBANY.

Excitement Regarding the Railroad Toll Bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY Monday, March 19.

The bills to make foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State subject to all State laws and incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, were reported favorably.

The Buffalo Breakwater bill was moved forward to be reported complete.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 19.

The use of the chamber was granted to the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for an exhibition on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. SEARLES introduced a bill to facilitate the reorganization of the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company.

Bills were passed to amend the act in relation to the sale of bottles used for mineral waters; in relation to the collection and payment of assessments for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and regrading that street.

Mr. POND presented a majority report in favor of the passage of the bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to recommit the bill, denouncing it as a party measure, not demanded by the taxpayers, or for the interest of the City, but induced by political considerations alone.

Messrs. TUCKER and COOPER opposed the motion, the latter declaring that the opposition only came from Tammany Democrats, who did not desire that the Republicans should increase the powers of the present Mayor of the City of New-York.

Mr. A. SMITH repudiated any political opposition to the bill. He cared not what bargain might be made between the Mayor of New-York and the Republicans; his action was simply dictated by duty to his constituents, and by regard for the interests of the citizens.

Mr. ARCULARIUS opposed the recommittal of the bill.

The motion to recommend the bill was lost, and the bill went to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MILLER made a majority report against the Senate bill fixing the ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn at one cent.

Mr. BRIGGS presented a minority report favorable to the bill.

After considerable discussion, Mr. MILLER moved to agree with the report of the majority. Carried, 45 to 28.

Mr. FISHER moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table. Carried.

The Assembly spent the whole evening session in debate on the bill to abolish capital punishment. The bill was supported at length by Messrs. CROOKER, COOPER, SLINGERLAND and VAN HORN, and opposed by Mr. WILEY, when progress was reported, and the bill made the special order for Friday evening.

The Canal Appropriation bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Senator ROBERTSON'S Oyster bill was ordered to a third reading, having been amended so as to provide that persons staking out lots for the purpose of planting oysters shall file a diagram of the same with the State Engineer.

The bill relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks was ordered to a third reading, a motion to strike out the enacting clause having been lost—9 to 11.

No other business of importance was transacted.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE RAILROAD TOLL BILL—EXCITEMENT REGARDING IT—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—THE ATLANTIC-STREET TUNNEL—THE CITY CHARTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 19, 1860.

The excitement among the politicians about the passage of the Toll bill, as it went through the Senate, increases rather than diminishes.

The leading Republican members of the Legislature are becoming very much alarmed at the political aspect of the matter. In 1857 a bill was passed authorizing the Central Railroad to charge not less than 10 cents for any distance, and in cases where the fare at two cents per mile would be twelve cents, to charge fifteen, and where it would be sixteen to charge twenty. It was generally known as the Decimal bill.

This was a small matter, as it was thought, affecting only a few localities, and those to so limited an extent as not to make it of much importance to the public.

Yet not one of the men living on the line of the road, who voted for the Decimal bill, has ever again been elected to any position in the Legislature. It raised a storm which prostrated three at least—young men who gave promise of rapid political advancement. They are gone now—as dead, politically, as if they were in their graves.

If so slight a cause could arouse so great a storm, what think you will be the effect when every person who travels on the Central Road is threatened with being forced to pay an additional *half a cent a mile* for every mile he travels? The party that has to carry the responsibility of such an act must be swamped in every county through which the Central Railroad passes. With one or two exceptions, these are all strong Republican counties. It is in these counties that are found the thousands that repel the immense Democratic majorities of the cities.

The politicians of the State know this, and hence every embryo Senator, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or State officer—every man who expects to be wafted into place by the Republican Party—is beginning to realise that it would be very impolitic to permit the passage of the half-cent bill.

A caucus will be called for to-morrow night, to attend which the two Houses, the Executive, the Republican State Officers, and prominent Republicans in the city will be invited. It will probably be the most numerous and exciting convocation of a similar character, that has ever been held in the capitol. It will be endeavored to bring the party to an indorsement of the Assembly Toll bill, as a *revenue measure*—the *alternative* for a *four mill tax*. If this goes easy, well and good; if it is opposed by any prominent party, there will be plain talk, backed by plain action. If this proposition to levy tolls fails, there will be a third party sprung into existence before the Legislature—one that will hold and use the balance of power to some effect.

It is these facts, these feelings, which I know to exist, which make me adhere to the belief that a Toll bill will become a law.

The Senate this morning was very thinly attended. No business of any importance was consummated.

The bill was reported favorably requiring all insurance companies chartered by other States, or by foreign governments, but doing business in this State, to be subject to the laws of this State, and to the supervision of the Insurance Department.

The bill to facilitate the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Erie Railroad meets with much objection. It was up for an hour in Committee of the Whole Senate, and there progressed without having made any apparent progress.

The Corn Exchange Warehouse bill is in the same dilemma. It hitches along slowly. The objection is that receipts are given for goods on storage, and on these warehouse receipts large advances are frequently made. Hence the necessity for a personal inability clause in the charter, to which the friends of the measure appear to have insurmountable objections.

There was a slim attendance in the House—too few present to go on with the order of third reading of bills, which had to be given up, at least three-fifths not responding to their names. Among the two or three bills pushed through a third reading and passed was one which provides for and imposes a tax of $125,000 upon the City of Brooklyn as a compensation for closing the tunnel in Atlantic-street. Last year the same bill was passed assessing the amount upon the property immediately benefited, but it has never been collected. Now it is spread over the entire City, is made a part of the Tax Levy, and will, of course, be raked in.

The third reading of bills having been tabled, the regular routine business was called.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported against the bill reducing the rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn to one cent. Mr. BRIGGS, the minority of the Committee, reported in favor of the bill. The majority report was adopted, and the bill thus killed—smashed by the same process that shattered the Cotton. The bill had already passed the Senate, under the auspices of Mr. BENEDICT.

Mr. PAINE, from the Select Committee on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to Excise, reported a bill this morning "to suppress intemperance." Bless his soul—don't he know the road such legislation takes? Don't he read of "suppressing intemperance" all through those memorable years of Gov. CLARK'S Administration, and don't he and his Committee know and see what frightful progress intemperance has made in the face of all the statutes had and made for its suppression?

The amendments to the City Charter came this morning—having been finally agreed upon last Saturday. "Finally agreed upon," did I say? I take that back; for when the report was made this morning, Mr. POND said that after the Committee had agreed upon their report, one provision had been stricken from the bill by a person who was not a member of the Committee. Fortunately, the Chairman discovered the change in time to restore the stricken passage, and to report the bill as the Committee directed.

The essential features of the amendments are:

First—The Mayor, Comptroller and Corporation Counsel are to be voted for on the same ticket—the former to hold office for two years, the latter two for four years.

Second—The Mayor is to appoint the Street Commissioner, City Inspector, Resident Physicians, Health Commissioners and Inspectors of vessels, and to remove them at pleasure.

Third—The Comptroller appoints the Croton Aqueduct Board, who are to hold office for five years.

Fourth—Organizes a Finance Bureau, of which the Comptroller is to be chief, with the following Sub-Bureaus:

Collector of the City Revenue.
Receiver of Taxes.
Collector of Assessments.
Clerk of Arrears.
Chamberlain.
Auditor of Accounts.
Superintendent of Markets.

Fifth—In the Street Commissioner's Department there shall be the following Bureaus:

Superintendent of Wharves.
Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.
Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.
Superintendent of Roads.
Superintendent of Street Improvements.

Sixth—In the Street Inspector's Department there is to be Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

Seventh—The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector make all contracts for cleaning streets.

Eighth—The Mayor designates the Alderman who shall act as Mayor *pro tem.* in the absence of the Mayor.

Ninth—Gives the members of the Common Council an annual salary of $1,200 each.

It is said this is a "compromise all round," and that it will be put through. I suppose nothing can be worse than the present charter, and that it's of no consequence what experiments are tried.

LEO.

Rogers & Raymond

Invite attention to the matchless stock of Boys' Spring Clothing at their new clothing, furnishing, and merchant tailoring store, No. 214 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Prices characterized by the same extraordinary cheapness which has given popularity to the great central warehouse of the firm, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....55
Hemming gauges.....4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $118.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BATHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.
Respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and beautiful, first-class, rapid and noiseless, double-thread,
$40 Sewing-Machine, $40.
Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Eureka Celebrated Sewing-Machine—Price $50 complete. Guaranteed. Office No. 489 Broadway. Parties not having full amount accommodated.
N. B.—Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed.
D. J. LEVY, Superintendent.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,606. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.— This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fight for the Championship.—Letters from the Editor, GEORGE WILKES, in England—A day with SAYERS—The American horses in England—Report of SAYERS' Benefit—The American Cricketers, reviewed by JOHN LILLYWHITE—Dick Diminy, or the Adventures of a Jockey, &c., in WILKES' SPIRIT, now out.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silicia for Roofs, Outside Work, Railroad Bridges, Dépôts, Brick and Wood, Villas, Churches, &c. Contracts for Painting received at dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Young Men about Selecting a Trade or profession should secure of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, a careful analysis of their dispositions and talents, showing just what they can and cannot do well.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Fowder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Spring Fashion Hats and Caps of all the latest styles. Call and look at them. Opening day for Misses' and Children's Straw Goods March 20.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Gleason's American Gas-burners, the best and cheapest burner made. For sale by all fixture dealers. Wholesale No. 561 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 133, March 19, 1860.
75, 34, 24, 42, 73, 54, 71, 41, 31, 63, 40, 14.
Class No. 194, March 19, 1860.
4, 41, 38, 31, 61, 75, 56, 5, 24, 51, 30, 8, 20.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 19, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A GARDEN IN WINTER
can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.
FRUIT IN SUMMER
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.
PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous
TREES AND SHRUBS
meet the eye and masses of fragrant roses scent the air.
For all these this is the planting season.
HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for nurseries should now be chosen. For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY
No. 164 Broadway, New-York

THEODORE TILTON WILL INTRODUCE WENDELL PHILLIPS TO-NIGHT at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Go early to get a seat.

TYNG—BUTLER—BEECHER.

THE INDEPENDENT,

Published on THURSDAY MORNING, will contain the eighth letter by

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

On SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,

Contributes an article entitled

FUNGUS BEFORE A NEW-YORK JURY:

Being the continuation of the experiences of the Defendant Fungus, and containing a full report of the case of O'Flanagan against Fungus, with a truthful sketch of a New-York Jury.

This article is the fifth of the occasional series of sketches of real life in New-York, written by Mr. BUTLER for the INDEPENDENT, and secured by copyright.

A SERMON
By HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Terms: By mail, Two Dollars a year; by carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-AGENTS.

PERSONS WISHING CLOTHING,
Will do well to call and examine one of the most extensive
NEW, TASTY AND FASHIONABLE STOCKS
Of ready made ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other establishment in this City.
THE CUSTOM ROOM
Is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to style, fashion or cutting.
FURNISHING GOODS
TASTEFULLY SELECTED and in EVERY VARIETY. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is paid to the CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
In all cases where persons are not pleased their money will be returned. F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

CHANGE OF PLACE
FOR WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE TO-NIGHT.
The Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle having refused, at the last moment, the use of their building for
WENDELL PHILLIPS'
Lecture, and on application, the Trustees of Plymouth Church having refused that house for the same purpose, the
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
has been engaged.
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

THE GREATEST MEDIUM TO REACH THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
Advertise in the MEMPHIS DAILY ENQUIRER, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has a wider circulation than any other paper throughout the Southwest. It has an extensive circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Merchants would find it greatly to their interest to solicit the patronage of the growing Southwest.
Mr. A. H. DOWNER, who represents the establishment, is now in this City, and will call on Merchants for advertisements. All communications addressed to No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CHINA AND GLASS.
EBENEZER COLLAMORE,
No. 403 Broadway,
Is now offering the entire balance of his stock at extremely low prices, as the whole must be sold by the 20th of April.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions; also, SILVER and PLATED WARE for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest LONDON and GENEVA workmen.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM BEAUTIFIES the complexion, removes pimples, sallowness, &c. No. 67 Walker-st. Tested gratis. Beware of a vile imitation, under the name of "Snow White Oriental Cream," by the counterfeiters of Burnett's Cocoaine.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

"UNION COMPANY," JAMES CURRIE, LATE AGENT.
A special meeting on business of importance, at the Astor House, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock precisely. Shareholders are earnestly requested to attend. JOSEPH HEGEMAN, President.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists; Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,"
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,
Will make
"A PLEA FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION,"
At the
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st.,
On
TUESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1860.
A new lecture, and one which will call forth the ablest powers of this
SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR.
Lecture at 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents each.

"WHY DO GARRISONIANS REFUSE TO VOTE?"—WENDELL PHILLIPS will answer that question TO-NIGHT at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

ANOTHER WITNESS.—IMPORTANT TO PROSTRATED AND DEBILITATED INVALIDS.—Thousands of invalid ladies, in various parts of the United States, will confirm the testimony of Mrs. E. Latham, of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., who has recently been entirely cured of a distressing Liver Complaint, of some years' standing, by a short course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Capt. Latham, the husband of the lady, joins with his wife in expressing unlimited confidence in the preparation, and both are at all times ready to state the fact connected with Mrs. L.'s case, which was a very obstinate and complicated case of Liver Complaint, (as it was termed by her physician) aggravated by dyspepsia and a general derangement of the internal organs. The cure has been thorough and complete; nor is there any kind of stomach complaint, nor any affection of the bowels, which will not yield just as readily to this potent restorative.
Sold by all druggists.

THE ATTENTION OF GAS-CONSUMERS is called to the following statement: This certifies that the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have been using Gleason's Patent American Gas-Burners at their station-house, New-Haven, for the months of June, July and August last past; the bills for gas consumed in that time were $143, against $201 for the corresponding months the last year, when we were using the common burners. Our light is better than when using the old burners.
E. S. QUINTARD, Asst. Supt.
NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 17, 1859.
These burners are on exhibition and for sale at Messrs. GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.'S No. 561 Broadway, and by fixture dealers generally. E. P. GLEASON.

$10 REWARD.—CHALLENGE TO PICKLE manufacturers and house-keepers. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will present to the subscribers a specimen of pickled cucumbers of a decided "green" color, which shall be accompanied (under seal) with a certificate from James R. Chilton, Esq., Chemist, that he has analyzed a portion of the same and found them free from copper.
WELLS & PROVOST,
Pickle Manufacturers,
Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

NOW READY AT NO. 4 MURRAY-ST., a superior iron frame trunk and cover for ten dollars. Manufactured by JOHN BLACK.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHER'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

MAILING NOTICE.—HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the following books, postage paid, to any address in the United States—including California—on receipt of the money.

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THE PRAIRIE TRAVELLER.
A Hand-Book for Overland Emigrants, with Maps, Illustrations, and Itineraries of the Principal Routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. By RANDOLPH B. MARCY, Captain U. S. Army. Published by authority of the War Department. Small 12mo, Muslin, $1.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GEN. SAM DALE,
The Mississippi Partisan. By J. F. H. CLAIBORNE. Illustrated by John McLenan. 12mo, muslin, $1.
"The Hon. Mr. Claiborne, late a member of Congress from Mississippi, has rescued from oblivion the pioneer life, the Indian fights, the daring exploits, the heroic character, the dauntless courage and devoted patriotism of Gen. DALE, whose name was familiar as a household word to all the early log cabin settlers of the Southwest, as well as a terror to the Indian tribes, whose 'massacres' of the 'early settlers' are yet 'familiar tales' of the venerable men who still linger here and there, memorials of a glorious, heroic and dangerous past. Thanks to Mr. Claiborne for this book! It will find thousands of readers in the South and West; and the hunters of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi will live their lives over again, and have their youth renewed, as they bend over its exciting pages, and read of scenes of 'troubled Times,' 'when the war-whoop waked the sleep of the cradle.''—*Corr. Cleveland Leader.*

THE DIARY OF A SAMARITAN.
By a Member of the Howard Association of New-Orleans. 12mo., Muslin, $1.
"One of the most touching records of suffering and benevolence that has ever been given to the public. No one can read the thrilling incidents given in this book without deep emotion. We involuntarily exclaimed while reading—What use for fiction when such tragic scenes of woe may be grouped together from real life?—*Lutheran Observer*, (Baltimore.)

LIFE IN SPAIN:
Past and Present. By WALTER THORNBURY. Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, $1.
"A good book—a noteworthy book—a rare book. Jotted down, as the author says, 'on cigarette paper, with ink made of orange-juice and Spanish liquorice,' it has all the flame and dry ascetic fervor, all the color, the warmth, the passion, and the burning sun of modern Spain; it is no dull effort of imagination, where the lines are out of drawing and the paints too gross or too faded—it is no monotonous air twanged out on a single string—but it is actual living truth; the thing seen rendered in natural colors, bright and brilliant; the theme played translated through all its variations rich and clear. We have seldom met with more vivid word-painting. The dry, hot, burning air, with its floods of blinding sunshine resting on the dusty leaves and the glaring houses; the lean brown Spaniard, with his keen eye and grave courtesy, his ready knife and his unwilling activity; the red water-jar standing like a mockery of comfort, every drop drained by the last thirsty wretch who went panting by; the luscious melons, hanging like globes of frozen nectar in their entangled network of veins; the city sleeping in its noontide siesta, with only the fierce sun waking overhead—we see, feel, know, are conscious of all, so vividly does the traveler bring his experiences before us."—*Athenæum.*

STORIES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS
In Science and the Useful Arts. A Book for Old and Young. By JOHN TIMBS, F. S. A. With Illustrations. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.
"A boy's own book—aye, and a man's own book, too—is 'Stories of Inventors and Discoverers.' In a struggling age, when myriads of young folks are being daily taught the necessity of living by their wit—not in the dishonest sense—if they would live well, and succeed early in life, we can hardly imagine a work with a more captivating title than that before us, or a book that, when purchased, will prove of a more stimulating character. The 'Stories of Inventors and Discoverers' are a number of rapid sketches, written or compiled from the best sources by the accomplished author, of the lives and triumphs of the most renowned men, who by chemical and mechanical genius have advanced the world."—*London Leader.*

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A Novel. By HOLME LEE, author of "Kathie Brande," "Against Wind and Tide," &c. New Edition. 12mo, muslin, $1.
"We can say of 'Sylvan Holt's Daughter' what few fictions would justify us in saying, that we believe no one can read it without becoming wiser and better, or without a feeling of gratitude to the writer who can present to us such varied aspects of our common nature in so piquant and interesting a style, without one word or one idea to shock or displease the most sensitive moral feeling. We know of no work superior in the idiomatic vigor of its style, or in the delicacy and truth of its feeling. It is evidently the result of profound observation and careful study, and could have been written only by a person of great analytic powers, and an intimate acquaintance with the springs and motives of human conduct."—*Illustrated News of the World.*

THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
By WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," "Antonina; or, The Fall of Rome," &c. 12mo, Muslin, $1.
"Of all the living writers of English fiction, no one better understands the art of story-telling than Wilkie Collins. He has the faculty of coloring the mystery of a plot, exciting terror, pity, curiosity, and other passions, such as belong to few if any of his *confreres*, however much they may excel him in other respects. A more acceptable offering to the lovers of fiction Harper & Brothers could not make than their new story by this favorite author; and, accordingly, the 'Queen of Hearts' is in everyb

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE—A FARM OF 95 acres, consisting about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City, and known as STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.

The house—which is large and commodious, contains sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries, store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, choice and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, boiling and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.

ALSO, FOR SALE—A farm of 75 acres, near Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. House large, double, two-story, and in perfect order; barns, granaries, out-houses, &c., in good order and abundant. Choice fruit and berries. The place is well watered, fenced and drained. The soil is rich and in good condition. Is about a mile and a half from the depôt.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.
No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL—The valuable leasehold property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union-place,) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53 by 140 feet; the house is double with separate entrances from the street and avenue, and built for separate residences. The whole front, 53 by 70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to

S. W. BENEDICT Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, each 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walton-av., West Morrisania, ¼ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 10½ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisance; location healthy; society select, and place pleasantly situated. A call on the premises, or to C. S. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEMENT house; has sub-cellar, contains 11 rooms, high stoop, piazza in rear, grapevine and arbor, marble mantels, sliding doors, &c.; house 25x36 feet, lot 25x82; convenient to all the ferries, H. W. Beecher's Church, and the best schools. Price $4,500, part cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 145 Adams-st., between Nassau and Concord sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 175 EAST 19th-st., near 2d-av.; English basement, four-story and basement brick front; lot 16.8x98.9, house 54 feet deep. Has modern improvements; all in good order; now occupied by owner. Price $8,750. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square in 33d-st. a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,829 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—FIVE three-story, high-basement brick houses, with cellars, 12 rooms, 7 marble mantels, gas and gas fixtures; good location; modern built; four minutes walk to Peck-slip Ferry. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 181 West 11th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs. The house is first-class in every respect, built of brick, 4 stories high, 21.8x54 feet, with court-yard in front. Is in complete order, and has been occupied by the present owner only. Lot 103 feet 3 inches. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Madison avs., two of the best built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, &c. Call and see. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story, stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDSOME 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, and two lots of ground; has all the modern improvements; built by days' work, in the best manner; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to JOHN H. HEBERT, on the premises, No. 39 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 105 Broad-st., New York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—(ALL choice locations,) viz.: The 3-story Philadelphia brick, Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green place, (late Canal-st.,) and the 2-story cot-age house No. 77 same street. All within a few steps of the Fulton-av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 239 2d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 36th-st.; and one on 36th-st., adjoining. They are first-class, modern in all the appointments, &c., and will be sold cheap, or if the owner, DAVID H. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY on the Harlem Railroad, within half an hour's ride of 26th-st.—The four story brown-stone front English basement house, No. 306 2d-av. Has all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood. Apply on the premises.

SPLENDID MILL SITE FOR SALE AT Newburgh, containing 7 acres, 21 feet fall, stream durable, one and a half miles west from the river, on a graded road, adjoining the factory of E. Haigh. Apply by mail or to R. & C. L. BROWN, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, on the Hudson River, near Kruger's Station, above Sing Sing, 25 acres, admirably located on high ground, overlooking the river and scenery of Tappan Sea and Haverstraw Bay. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME cottages on 140th and 141st sts., between Broadway and 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, a three-story house in 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., just finished, with all modern improvements. Rent o each, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An elegantly furnished house, with a stable on the corner of 8th av., north of 56th-st. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, of extra dimensions, on Gramercy Park, in perfect order throughout. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

$9,000—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick front house, No. 172 East 19th-st., 20 feet wide, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 46 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 139 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 18 by 70 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 213 West 26th-st., near 10th-av., with all the modern improvements. See the premises. Price $7,500. For particulars apply to A. J. YEOMANS, 176 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. HOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale cheap and on easy terms, or exchange for house up town. Address R. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views included, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 129 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A CARD.

JOHN R. PITKIN (General Agent,) will sell 3,600 feet front on St. John's, Washington and Vanderveer-parks, situated on the north side of the Railroad (near the Railroad station) at Woodhaven; the latter opposite the residence of Mr. Phineas Walker, and unsurpassed in beauty of location, perfection of surface, &c., by anything else so near (7 to 8 miles) the great metropolis (New-York.)

Price, choice of sections, $10 per foot front, 200 feet deep, 230 feet deep, &c.

Ninety per cent may remain on mortgage for 3, 5, or 10 years, if improved to the extent of the purchase money; if not, 7 per cent.

Also, 1,040 good building lots on the south side of the railroad, at $50, $100 and $200 each—at Woodhaven.

Also, 50 central lots at East New-York, the focal point of three great railroad lines, from South Ferry, Fulton Ferry and Peck-slip Ferry.

Fare from Fulton Ferry 4 cents (by tickets in $1 parcels); from Peck slip, 5 cents single tickets.

Apply to JOHN R. PITKIN, No. 16 Spruce-st., N. Y., or at his residence at Woodhaven, (L. I., N. Y.) Titles good.

MARCH 19, 1860.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD—THE SUPERIOR brown-stone front house No. 7 West 22d st., second door from 5th av., 28x65 ft., with library extension 16x50 ft., built in the most thorough and substantial manner expressly for the owner's occupation. The plumbing work in particular, and all the other work and materials, are of the best quality and description; has rosewood doors, two butler's pantries, two bath-rooms, two laundry-rooms, four water-closets, (one on each floor,) with pant ies, closets, store-rooms, &c., in abundance. This property will be sold at a low price on its real value, in consequence of other arrangements having been made by the owner, who can be found at the house every morning until sold, from 8 to 11 o'clock, and in the evening, where full particulars may be had as to price, terms, possession, &c.

$800 CASH.—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house; basement and sub-cellar, hot and cold water, gas and range, marble mantles throughout, and marble vestibule, finished in the best style; built just one year; situated at No. 371 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Terms easy, and price exceedingly low. For particulars, inquire of Mr. DAVENPORT, Continental Insurance Co. corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn; DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York, or to R. B. LOCKE & CO., 339 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, pleasantly situated on the corner of Livingston-place and 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park; in excellent order; finished complete, with all the modern improvements; 57 feet 6 inches by 65 feet; lot 27 feet 6 inches by 97 feet. Terms easy. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st.; full size, with extension for library; finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, SITUated on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 13th-st., front on 3d-av.; the lots are 25 feet 9 inches by 110 feet, are pleasantly located, and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of 26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. House three stories high, well built and in good condition; high stoop, water closet, bath-room, chandeliers in parlor, and gas fixtures throughout. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY, high basement, brown stone house, in West 35th-st.; fine location; $8,000. One do. on Hammond-st. 70 acres of land near Rockland Lake, $4,000.

W. H. MELICK No. 407 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 79 SOUTH-4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (Williamsburgh,) or to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 182 East 19th-st., with gas, Croton, &c. Price, $8,000. Terms liberal. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, SMALL, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Lexington-av., near 38th-st. Possession at once. Apply to M. C. BROOKE, No. 31 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—A small country seat of about seven acres of good land, with dwelling house, pleasantly located, overlooking the village, and with a wide prospect over the country and across the Sound to Long Island; well stocked with various kinds of fruit trees. Also, an excellent well of soft water on the premises. Churches of different denominations very convenient. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to SUSAN WRIGHT, or to EDWIN BEERS, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or M. T. BEERS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE SOUND, C—A farm of 60 acres at Southport, Conn., lying on the beach and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and opposite shore; there is a cottage and large barn on the premises; the land is of superior quality and will be sold in one parcel or divided into smaller portions to suit purchasers. The location is well known to be one of the most salubrious in the State of Connecticut. For particulars apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR LET—A GOOD frame dwelling-house, in good order, conveniently arranged, with a stable and about 20 lots of ground in garden, at West Farms. A variety of fruit is on the premises. To a purchaser the terms will be easy, or to a good tenant the rent will be low. Also, a good two-story, attic and basement house on Lawrence-st., Manhattanville. Apply to JOS. HUSSON, No. 15 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE WILL AND MUST BE MADE.—House and one acre of ground at East Morrisania for sale; house contains 11 rooms, with range, marble mantels, sliding doors, pantries, &c.; location high and healthy; about 8 miles from City Hall, and commands a very fine view of Long Island Sound; an abundance of water and fruit. Apply immediately, as the place must be sold

JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Spuyten Duyvel, furnished or unfurnished, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, and 12 minutes' walk from depôt; 4½ acres of land, a three-story brick house 40x42 feet, 12 rooms, bathroom, &c.; good barn and garden. View unsurpassed and location perfectly healthy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 20, 40, or 60 acres, at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, well finished, on an elevated site, with handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, old forest trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side, and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements; rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT BEAUTIFULly located on the banks of the Hudson; fine view of West Point and the river. Lot 50x250 feet; good garden, choice fruit. About 5 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depôt. Price $1,500. Apply to L. C. WARD, No. 109 Maiden-lane, or MARVIN WILSON, Coldspring.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF ground, situated in English Neighborhood, N. J., 6¼ miles from Hoboken, on the Northern Railroad; suitable for a country residence. Also, a house and lot in Jersey City; price of house and lot, $1,600; price of house and land, $2,000. Inquire of H. GOETSCHIUS, No. 122 Newark-av., Jersey City.

TO LET—AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., TWO hours by rail from New-York, a good house with 12 rooms, furnished, with a barn and six acres cultivated ground attached. The place is handsomely located, immediately in the village, close by the Sound, and within 8 minutes' walk of the depôt; rent $600. Apply to H. T. BULKLEY, No. 88 South-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, WITHIN THREE MINutes' walk of railroad depôt, part of a three-story house and wing; newly built, in thorough repair, fitted with gas, water on first and second floors; fine yard and barn. Subscriber will retain office-room. Rent moderate. Railroad steamers leave Fulton slip. Through in 45 minutes. Inquire of Dr. VEDDER.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The undersigned has opened an office in White Plains for the sale of country residences, farms and all kinds of real estate, renting of houses, farms. Loans negotiated on real estate securities. Send for circulars.

S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—IN ORANGE N. J., A NEAT TWO-STORY cottage, containing seven rooms, including kitchen, pleasantly located within three minutes' walk of a railroad station and stage route. Terms $175 a year. Inquire of EDWARD D. PEARSON, 50 Main-st., Orange.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenants. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TWO cottages at Far Rockaway, L. I., beautifully situated near the seashore, not far from the Pavilion, with necessaries and stables attached. Apply, for one week, to OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two-story cottage, firmly built, nearly new and beautifully located; an ample supply of choice fruit, berries, grapes and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 39 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A commodious house, with several acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, will be rented for the Summer. It is situated one mile below Newburgh Station, and nine miles below Poughkeepsie. Apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET AT FORDHAM—A NEAT COTTAGE on West Farms road, half a mile from railroad depôt, with three acres of land, shade trees, fruit, and fine garden, stable, &c. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated at Astoria, L. I. Immediate possession given. Apply to F. MILLS, Astoria, or A. O. WILLMORE, No. 98 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very beautiful and rural retreat, situated at South Yonkers, about one mile from the Riverdale station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is very convenient, and has every arrangement to secure the comfort of the family. Stables and out-buildings complete. About six acres of ground, in good condition, with plenty of choice fruit. The neighborhood is excellent, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The place at Bedford, Westchester Co., formerly occupied by Mr. John Jay, recently by Mr. J. Butler Wright. The house is of stone, with modern conveniences; the grounds, 40 acres, include garden well stocked with fruit, gardener's cottage and greenhouse, coach-house, ice-house filled, &c. The position is high and singularly healthy. Distance from (Katonah) telegraph station on the Harlem Railroad two miles, and from the City two hours. Application may be made to JOHN JAY, at the Jay Homestead, adjoining, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock, which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 24 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION CORner of Franklin and E sts., Greenpoint, L. I. The house is about 40x60 feet, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot, cold and shower baths, &c., and commands a fine view of the East River. It is within one minute's walk of the horse-cars to Williamsburgh Ferry, and five minutes' walk of the Greenpoint Ferry. The garden comprises eight lots, beautifully laid out and filled with choice plants, fruit-trees and grape-vines. Rent $700 per annum. For further particulars apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. No. 218 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Situated at Jericho, L. I., near Hicksville depôt. Trains to and from the City every few hours. This is a very desirable place for any gentleman wishing a beautiful country retreat. On the premises is a fine two-story and attic dwelling, with all the necessary out-buildings; twenty acres of good land, with an abundance of fruit, apples, pears, cherries, &c. &c. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. K. HALL, No. 161 Chatham-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat of 26 acres, on the Sound, within an hour of the City, *via* New-Haven Railroad; access by steamer in the Summer season. The house is a fine, large modern built one, about 50 feet square, containing 11 bed-rooms. A new stable and carriage-house is now being built on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone in best manner, with many conveniences; there is a carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. This place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the County. Apply to

A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the village of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., consisting of a spacious dwelling house, equally adapted for a large or small family, with all necessary outbuildings, court-yard, garden, orchard and meadow, 4 acres in all; it is on Main-st., and within a few paces of the court-house, post-office, county offices, depôt, four places of Protestant worship, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF PELHAM, Westchester County, 16 miles from New-York, within ten minutes' ride of the Railroad or steamboat to New-Rochelle, a beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, containing about 16 acres of choice land, with a good selection of choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. A fine river view with good fishing and sailing. For terms, inquire of JAS. HINMAN, near the premises, or C. M. HINMAN, No. 45 Pearl-st., New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, or to let, a handsome country seat, situated on Staten Island, three miles from the ferries, with new houses, barns, stables, fruit trees, vines and plenty of shade, and 10 acres of land as required. Most of the money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 69 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A beautiful country residence, situated near Railroad Depôt; the house is large and provided with all modern improvements, including gas and water; the grounds contain 1½ acres, and have a variety of fruit and shrub trees. For particulars inquire of DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st., or No. 13 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT STORY-and-half house, in Cherry-st., within two minutes' walk of the Junction Station. The house has been fresh papered and painted, has 7 rooms and large basement kitchen, and very convenient for a small family. Possession immediately. Rent $225 to the 1st of April, 1861. Inquire in the store No. 281 Pearl-st.

AN IMPROVED PROPERTY, CENTRALLY located in Newark, N. J., worth $25,000, increasing in value, and incumbered for only $7,500, will be exchanged for a first-class house in New-York, or country seat within one hour of the City, furnished or unfurnished, at a fair valuation. Principals only may apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A handsome dwelling, with large barn, and plot of ground neatly laid out with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. The location is one of the most desirable in the place, being in the vicinity of schools and churches, and but a few minutes' walk from the depôt; terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAYTON, No. 214 West 30th-st.; or to A. PHELPS, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A splendid country seat and city residence combined, in Ravenswood, containing modern improvements; perpetual panoramic views from every room in the house; excellent stable, purest water, choicest fruit, 4 acres, water hot and cold in every room, salt water bath, and every convenience belonging to a gentleman's residence; time 25 minutes. Apply to E. J. POWERS, 68 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME COUNTRY residence in the village of Tremount, 11 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, four minutes walk from depôt; house, two-story, basement and attic, in excellent order, with half an acre of ground, laid out with sward, shrubbery, &c. Stands on high ground and commands a very fine view of the surrounding country, and will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av., near 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—Handsome country residence at Newburgh, being the residence of the late W. P. C. Smith, containing 30 acres of land; commanding a splendid view of the Hudson and Highlands; building in good order; fine kitchen-garden; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees on the premises. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—IN TREMONT, Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a well built two-story house, with basement and attic, also wing, attached. Lot 100x120 feet, situated on Madison-av., near 11th-st., only five minutes' walk from the depôt. For full particulars inquire of HALL BROTHERS, No. 128 6th-av., or of C. C. WALLACE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at a great bargain, consisting of a handsome two-story house, wing and five lots of ground, elegantly laid out with grape arbors, vines, choice fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers. Situated within 25 minutes ride of Peck-slip ferries; price $3,100. For particulars apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON, a modern-built house, and 8 lots of ground; house contains gas, range, heater, &c. Is beautifully located, commanding a view of the river for miles. New barn, fruit and shade trees. Price $6,800. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET, LOW.—Large garden, abundance of fruit, fine water, stable, &c., all delightfully situated on the Manor Roads, Staten Island, within fifteen minutes' walk of Factoryville landing. Apply to JOHN J. CHUPP, at that landing, or to DAVID DECKER No. 55 Whitehall-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of RAYMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., about three minutes' walk from the railroad depôt; large lot, with barn and carriage-house, a variety of fruits, and beautifully shaded. For particulars and terms, inquire of WM. HIGBIE, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 79 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME 2½-STORY COTtage, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c., suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Also a house and lot on 2d-av., near 5th-st. Price $9,000. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., 30 miles on the N. H. R. R., near the depôt, a nice country residence, with one acre of ground, carriage-house, &c. Contains 10 rooms. Will let it furnished for $500, or unfurnished $350. Address or apply to J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

A COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—ON THE East or North River, with a good house, out-buildings, and a water front. Address Box No. 1,866 Post-office, naming situation, style of buildings, number of acres, lowest cash price. The application will receive immediate attention, if a satisfactory place is offered.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence on Long Island, partly furnished; situated directly on the salt water. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop dwelling house, below 16th-st. and west of 5th-av. Premises must be in perfect order; possession given as early as the 25th of April, and rent not more than $1,100. Address J. WILLIAMS, No. 5 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILdren,) the upper part of a nice house, with modern improvements. Address, stating terms and location, T. R. M., No. 62 Gold-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—ONE OR MORE LOTS for a term of years, suitable for stables, from 45th to 46th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs.; also, one lot on 3d-av., suitable for a store. Apply to or address C. W. SHERWOOD, Ball's Head Bank Building, stating terms, for three days.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c.

References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 8 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

ABEL K. FOSTER,
LEWIS W. SLOAT,
EDW. L. FOSTER.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of, in this City and its vicinity.

Particular attention given to property in New-Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—FOUR FLOORS IN THE NEW AND substantial five-story building, situated Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39 West Houston-st., corner of Greene, consisting of first floor, 50x80 feet, and the second, f

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES
stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water Cure, or the fastidious and peripatetic obscurities of Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disagreeable, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse and the comfort of the complaining and invalid. They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Plum at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents
No. 1.	For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed	25
3.	For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint	25
5.	For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griplings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat	25
8.	For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux	25
9.	For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	For Dyspepsia, Weak Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness	25
12.	For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing	25
14.	For Salt Rheum, Creety Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs	25
16.	For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Ague	25
17.	For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	25
18.	For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	25
19.	For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	25
20.	For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Coughs	25
21.	For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	25
22.	For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	25
23.	For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers	25
24.	For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	25
25.	For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	25
26.	For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	25
27.	For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	25
28.	For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility	100
	PRICE.	

The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction..... $7 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain morocco, and Book of Directions..... 5 00
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions..... 4 00
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions..... 3 00
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions..... 1 00
Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can call at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

☞ The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or gold, by mail, or in the presence of a No. 562 Broadway New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.

HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY, &c.

An entirely new and original System for the Cure of those Diseases, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1. Postage free. Wholesale of HENDERICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers. Single copies may be had of the author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

"I SENT THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS I possessed in the world to the advertiser of P. O. Box No. 376 Charlestown, Mass., and was swindled." Another writes: "After being duped by him, I demanded my money back; his reply was: 'You are a fool and an ass, and you had better keep still or your letter (describing my case) will be published in all the papers.'" For a further exposé of this swindler, see *Brother Jonathan* of Oct 12, 1859. Avoid such sharpers, and learn of a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, and who considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, to publish and circulate 20 000 gratuitously. He will therefore send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy containing every information required. Address Box No. 379 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them it more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5 Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excesses or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —MARRIED OR SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electro-type engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of all Genito-Urinary diseases, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED—AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs; arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis. At attendance till 10 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE, 20,000 COPIES Also.—Headed as above, an Albany quack copies, *verbatim*, and inserts as his own the advertisement of a London charlatan, (see *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*) "sufferers from nervous debility, or spermatorrhœa, &c., before commencing ANY treatment, inclose one stamp to me, and learn the TRUTH, which "shall make you free" indeed. Truly your friend,
WM. J. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abcess of the rectum are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 5th-av. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

BUSHBY, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.
OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, }
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860. }
Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 153 BOWERY—Under Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—At an election for Directors of this Company, held Tuesday, March 13, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

D. B. KEELER,	JOHN FORTER,
E. L. WALTON,	WM. A. CUMMING,
GEO. J. PRICE,	ANDREW M. WHITLOCK,
J. WALLON,	W. WAKE,
JAS. M. MILLS,	ALEX. McDONALD,
JOHN PALMER,	CHAS. PERLEY,
STEPH. VALENTINE,	ABM. DENIKE,
WM. DENNISTOUN,	NATHAN ASHEL,
E. D. BROWN,	JORDAN L. MOTT, Jr.,
ROBT M FIELD,	JOHN L. MOORE,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
D. H KNAPP,	JOHN MURPHY,
JAMES HUMES,	BRYAN M. CAHIL,
JACOB WILSON,	A. T. BRIGGS,
SANFORD READ,	JOSEPH W. DURYEE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID B. KEELER was unanimously reelected President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 536, 537, 544, 545, of $1 000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to GAW. Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed for this purpose by the third article of the agreement between the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement made January 16, 1860, between said bondholders, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing the trustees or attorneys therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.
MARCH 10, 1860.
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,
L. A. VON HOFFMAN,
A. ISELIN.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.'S }
OFFICE CINCINNATI, March 16, 1860. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered from 907 to 916, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within 60 days after the date of this notice.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

ON SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds redeemable in 1885, interest payable in New-York semi-annually, 1st January and 1st July.
Rochester City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.
Troy City 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 Third avenue, corner of Seventh-st.,
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS AT the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on large sums, commencing 1st of April.
Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
J. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, March 13, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the next election, will take place at the Bank on the first Tuesday in April ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest paid on all sums up to $500, and five per cent on larger sums. A deposit of one dime a day for 10½ years amounts to $861 13.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 7 P. M.; 6 per cent. interest on sums from $1 to $500.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
NEW-AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 20 WALL-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-st.
DAVID S. MANNERS, President.
W. H. DUSENBERY, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS.

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
DANIEL HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOHN H. LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LORENZO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ISAAC BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. WYO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. ROYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLISS,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE 25 TO ALBANY.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 30th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:00 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 8:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 30th-st. Depôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 30th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 6 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *viâ* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 1, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *viâ* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, M'ch 17, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 17, 5 P. M.
Monday, M'ch 19, 8¼ A. M.	Monday, M'ch 19, 6¾ A. M.
Monday, M'ch 19, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, M'ch 20, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, M'ch 20, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, M'ch 21, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, M'ch 21, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, M'ch 22, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, M'ch 22, 3½ P. M.	Friday, March 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, March 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, M'ch 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, M'ch 24, 5½ P. M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places on the arrival of the cars.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until the 27th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City, for the ensuing year, say (1,500) fifteen hundred tons of Coal, (1,500) fifteen hundred cords of Oak wood, and (300) three hundred cords of Pine wood, more or less.
The Coal must be of the Lehigh quality of White Ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, (2,240) twenty-two hundred and forty pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coal be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds.
The oak wood to be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, not less than three inches in diameter, delivered sawed and piled, and, when required, split, in the yards, cellars or vaults of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The pine wood to be of the best Virginia pine, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load. The quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood and coal will be inspected, measured and weighed by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal and wood to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity of wood from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, two-thirds of the quantity of coal from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee. The contract for this fuel to be binding until May 25, 1861.
There must be separate proposals for the wood and coal, and be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Wood," and "Proposals for Coal."
Security for the faithful performance of the contracts will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signature of the proposed sureties.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, and the contract to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WM. B. EAGER, Jr., } Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting, and stove work necessary for repairing School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the XIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No. 28, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

150 WATER-ST. A CARD. 150 WATER-ST.
The present occupants of our former store, No. 176 Water-st., refusing us the privilege of having our sign of removal at their door, we are obliged to walk a mile carrying a big double sign, indicating our removal to No. 150 Water-st., in front of said store. In resorting to this means we must also state to our friends and the public that we are the sole agents for T. A. Jaffee & Co.'s, in Pesth, celebrated Hungarian Wines; that no other house in the United States can import them, and that we continue to sell these wines at No. 150 Water-st., 150 WATER-ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1851, IN bottle. Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 2-dozen cases; Wm. Youngers's Fine India Pale Ale, bottled in cases; Jameson's Irish Whiskey, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond, for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LEWIS M. PECK and THADDEUS M COLEMAN, comprising the firm of PECK & COLEMAN, doing business at No. 136 Fulton-st. in the City of New-York, hereby mutually agree to dissolve the said firm, the business to be settled by T. M COLEMAN, who is alone authorized to collect all debts due said firm, to pay all the liabilities and continue the business.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1860.
LEWIS M. PECK,
THADDEUS M. COLEMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same.
WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

DR. COOPER, No. 14 DUANE-STREET, so well known to the victims of delicate diseases as the most successful practitioner in New-York, in the treatment of this complaint, is still to be found at the old office, which he has occupied for the last 28 years, he can safely promise to all who need medical attendance, a permanent cure, no matter of how long standing the case may be. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., W

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS NOT TAKEN UP—THE WORTH MONUMENT TO BE PROTECTED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman SEAGRIST moved to discharge the special Committee having the nomination of Dr. BRENNAN for Health Commissioner in charge.

Alderman TUOMEY thought the Committee should not be discharged, and, therefore, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Alderman BOOLE raised a point of order, which was in effect that at the last meeting the whole subject was laid on the table, and consequently the only way by which the question could now be brought before the Board was by reconsidering that action.

Alderman PECK, the President, declaring that the point of order was not well taken, took the vote on Alderman TUOMEY's motion to lay on the table, and declared it carried.

Alderman SEAGRIST appealed from the decision.

Alderman BRADY moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 6.

Alderman CORNELL moved to reconsider the motion to lay the appeal on the table, and by the direct vote of the Board the decision of the President was sustained.

The Fire and Water Committee reported, reversing the decision of the Fire Commissioners dismissing John Kerrigan from the Fire Department, for fighting. The report was adopted by a vote of 15 to 1.

A petition was received from Mr. F. E. Mather, calling attention to the fact that the Worth Monument, at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway, was completed several years since; that an ample appropriation was made for enclosing and regulating the grounds around it; that proposals for the work were received and opened, but the work had not been commenced. As a tax-paying citizen he asked the Board to take all needful means to protect the monument.

A resolution was offered by Alderman PLATT, directing the Street Commissioner to report at the next meeting why the railing around the monument had not been completed.

Petitions asking that Eighth-avenue be renumbered, and that Broadway, from Union-square to Central Park, be paved with Belgian pavement, were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Alderman OWENS offered a resolution requesting Hon. Henry E. Davies to prepare a revised compilation of the laws of this State, particularly those relating to this City, as the compilation which Judge Davies made before was destroyed at the City Hall fire; and appropriating $2,000 for that purpose. It was laid over under the rule.

A resolution by Alderman STARR, exempting the Third-avenue Railroad Company from any assessment for paving Third-avenue with Belgian pavement, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman SEAGRIST renewed his motion to discharge the Committee having the Mayor's nominations in charge.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay that motion on the table, which was carried. When Alderman STARRS' name was called, he said he had seen a statement in the papers that the Mayor was trying to get a bill through the Legislature, giving him power to make appointments without the concurrence of the Board, and that, therefore, he would vote against taking his nominations from the table until the passage of that act.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

TOMPKINS MARKET—OPENING CHAMBERS-STREET—BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

At the meeting of the Councilmen, last evening, a resolution offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, in favor of taking possession of the colors presented to the late Twelfth Regiment by the Corporation, was referred.

Resolutions in favor of preparing Tompkins-square for a parade-ground; in favor of directing the contractors for paving Cortlandt-street and Malden-lane with the iron pavement to proceed within thirty days in the prosecution of the contract, or, if they do not, that the Croton Board advertise for new proposals; in favor of commencing the actual opening of Chambers-street on May 1, 1861; in favor of renumbering Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River—Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River, on the south side, and Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to the East River, were presented and referred.

A report in favor of paving Broadway, from Seventeenth-street to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, was referred.

So was a resolution in favor of paving South-street, from Whitehall to Cortlears-street, with Belgian pavement.

Resolutions in favor of offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who have attempted, on several occasions, to fire a building in One Hundred and Fifth-street; in favor of paving Canal-street, from Centre to West-street—West-street, from the Battery to King-street—Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue—Amity-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue—and Third-avenue, from the Bowery to Forty-fourth-street, with Belgian pavement, were concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NEW COURT ROOMS—THE MAYOR DEPRECATES HASTY ACTION WITH REGARD TO THEM—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS AGAIN.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Mr. BELL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Courts to prepare plans for a new Court-house. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor returning, without his approval, the resolution directing that the rear part of the centre room of the Register's office be fitted up for the use of the Register. It was laid on the table.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1860.

To the Hon. the Board of Supervisors

I return without approval the preamble and resolution adopted by your Board on the 12th inst., requesting the Legislature to insert in the Tax Levy the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of erecting suitable Court rooms for the accommodation of the several Courts of this County.

I respectfully submit that in view of the fact that a new City Hall is about to be erected at an expense of several million dollars, the proposed new building for Court rooms will be unnecessary. The City Hall Commission is now full, and a bill is pending before the Legislature which provides for the immediate prosecution of that work, with ample appropriation of money; and no doubt all the required accommodation for both the County and the Corporation will be speedily supplied.

It is, therefore, well to consider these facts before incurring so large an additional, and it may be unnecessary, outlay, as this now proposed.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

It was contended that the Mayor had no right to act upon any measure originating with this Board which was connected with the Tax Levy, and such seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the Board. Mr. TWEED moved that it be returned to the Mayor, but finally it was ordered that the paper be printed and laid over for ten days.

Mr. PURDY, in view of the fact that the Legislature had inserted in the tax levy the amount of $193,000 for the payment of the bills incurred by the Commissioners of Record, offered a resolution directing that the money so appropriated be paid out under direction of the Board of Supervisors, and also in favor of the repeal of the act creating the Commission and the annulling of the contract. Mr. PURDY thought the whole affair was a wrong committed on the City, but it was a valid contract, and the amount so far incurred must be paid, for the Courts had so decided.

Mr. KENNEDY thought that if a provision for the assignment of the property of the Commissioners to the City were inserted, it would be more effectual. The tax bill was not signed yet, and this expression of opinion on the part of this Board might influence the action of the Governor.

The resolution was lost, (3 to 9.)

It was directed that a bill of $280, for furnishing the District-Attorney's office, and another of $308, for printing documents of the Board, be paid.

The Board adjourned to 2½ P. M. next Monday.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 10th day of March to the 17th day of March, 1860.

Men, 82; Women, 74; Boys, 134; Girls, 136. Total, 426. Adults, 156; Children, 270. Males, 216; Females, 210. Colored persons, 6.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	1	Croup	16	Inflam. of Brain	9
Albuminuria & Bright's dis'se of kidneys	2	Debility, Adult.	4	Inflam. of Heart	1
		Debility, Infant.	4	Inflam. of Liver.	1
Aneurism	1	Diarrhœa	3	Inflam. Lungs	22
Aneurism aorta.	1	Diphtherite	13	Inflam. Stomach	6
Apoplexy	8	Dropsy	11	Inflam. of Throat	1
Angina	2	Dropsy in Head.	14	Inflam. of Womb	1
Bleeding	3	Dysentery	2	Lungs, dis'se of	1
Bleed'g of Lungs	1	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, Inf't	19
Bronchitis	12	Erysipelas	3	Marasmus, Ad't	1
Cancer	4	Fatty Heart	1	Measles	4
Cholera Inf'tum	3	Fever, Hectic	1	Palsy	1
Cholera morbus	1	Fever, Puer'pal.	3	Perfora. intest.	1
Cirrhosis Liver.	1	Fever, Scarlet.	50	Rheumatism	1
Congest'n Brain	4	Fever, Typhoid.	6	Scrofula	1
Congest'n Lngs	7	Fever, Typhus.	3	Small-pox	4
Consumption	64	Heart, Dis. of	7	Teething	6
Convul's, adult	1	Hooping Cough.	8	Ulcer'm of Bo'ls	1
Convul's, Inf'nt.	34	Hypertr'y of bl't	1	Ulcer'n of Neck.	1
		Inflam. Bowels.	9	Unknown	2
Total					397

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Delirium Trem.	1	Old Age	2
Burns or Scalds	3	Drowned	6	Premature Birth	1
Casualties	2	Exposure	1	Suffocat'n, acc'l	1
Casual'ty by Rl'd	1	Fracture of Leg	1	Suicide	Ox. A'd 1
Camp'n of Brain	1	Intemperance	1	Total	29
Cynosis	2	Lock Jaw	1		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending March 20, 1858	484	Decrease	38
Week ending March 19, 1859	409	Increase	17
Week ending March 10, 1860			
From absolute disease			474
From external causes, &c.			25—509
Week ending March 17, 1860			
From absolute disease			397
From external causes, &c.			29—426
Decrease this week			83

THE WORK AND COST OF CLEANING STREETS.

We are indebted to Mr. W. B. W. CHAMBERS, Chief Clerk to the City Inspector, for the following statement of the quantity of work accomplished last week. There were 241 men employed, who removed from the streets 35,647 loads of dirt, manure and ashes, which, counting the wages of sweepers and cartmen, cost the City $19,770 87.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1859.

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Ten Governors, was yesterday finished, and dispatched to Albany. It contains many important particulars regarding the present Alms House system, and is very lengthy. Favorable comment is made upon the improved condition of the various institutions, and their management. The total number under the care of the Board on the last Saturday of 1859 was 7,982, a larger number than at any one previous time. The expenditures for the support of the institutions were $592,835 07, but the cost of new buildings, improvements and additions to old ones, ran the total up to $793,524 87. Among the expenses are the following: Salaries, $151,118 28; flour, $66,842 16; milk, $16,746 72; coal, $59,350 59; new buildings, $111,972 12; donations to out-door poor, $28,646 04; colored paupers, $12,457 74; refreshments, $10,701 90. There were admitted to the Almshouse 3,731, of whom but 713 were natives. There were 2,438 natives of Ireland, the balance being from other foreign countries. In 1858 there were 159 more admissions to the Almshouse than in 1859. Following is a comparative statement of admissions during the last 10 years:

	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total.
Admitted in 1850	614	1,741	2,355
Admitted in 1851	642	2,141	2,783
Admitted in 1852	618	2,006	2,624
Admitted in 1853	535	1,663	2,198
Admitted in 1854	737	2,244	2,981
Admitted in 1855	773	2,323	3,096
Admitted in 1856	723	2,636	3,359
Admitted in 1857	675	3,329	4,964
Admitted in 1858	794	3,096	3,890
Admitted in 1859	718	3 013	3,731
There were admitted to the Bellevue Hospital during the year			8,801
Born			388
Remaining Jan. 1, 1859			853
Total			10,042
Discharged			8,067
Died			942
Total			9,009
Remaining Jan. 1, 1860			1,033

The physicians make various recommendations for improving the condition of the Hospital, and particularly advise the establishment of a separate ward for consumptive patients. Reports from the various other Hospitals show an increased rate of mortality among the residents of Blackwell's Island. Dr. SANGER says, in relation to the Almshouse:

"I again report to your Honorable Board that the Almshouse buildings are fearfully overcrowded, and badly ventilated. My annual reports during the past six years will bear witness that I have performed my duty in calling your attention to the dangerous condition of this institution."

There were interred in Potters Field, during the year, 2,278 bodies, a decrease in comparison with the burials there in 1858. In the City Prison there were committed during the year, 42,007 prisoners, on various charges, from murder down to drunkenness. Of these 32,319 were born in foreign countries; 16,037 were married; 22,649 were single, the rest being widowed or of unknown social relations; 25,538 were males, and 16,469 females. Of the prisoners it is reported that 35,426 were of intemperate habits, and that 19,000 were wholly without education. It is recommended that various improvements be made in the prison. The Lunatic Asylum received 389 patients during the year. Of these 304 were of foreign birth. Various improvements and additions to the buildings will make the lot of the unfortunate inmates more easy. The total number of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary was 2,079, of whom 1,563 were males. The number discharged was 2,090.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS EXHUMED—RELICS OF TRINITY CHURCH ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX YEARS OLD.

A few days since, in making repairs in the upper story of the building now occupied by the Register and Comptroller, the workmen found under the eaves of the roof a large pile of books, papers, &c., which seemed to be useless. The Comptroller, however, on being informed of the discovery, instituted a personal examination, and found among them some interesting relics of the past concerning the City and Trinity Church. We have been favored with an inspection of them, and from one bundle, containing the "Accounts of the Church Wardens for the City of New-York of the Minister and Poor Tax, audited and approved by the Justices and Vestry men"—we glean a few items of interest. The accounts themselves are all written on long, narrow, but very heavy payer, originally white, but now embrowned by age. The ink is as fresh and black as when the accounts were first written, and the chirography would gladden the eyes of the best modern penman.

The account for 1728 is a specimen of the whol, with the exception of that for 1714, which is written in Dutch, and from the former we quote.

During that year, *fifty-eight* poor persons received from the Wardens the sum of *five hundred and sixteen pounds*. The highest amount donated to any one, £40, given to "William Vesay;" the lowest was four shillings. The highest account collected by any constable was £200, by "Isaac Kip;" the lowest by Johanna Waldron, £9 5s. 4d., and at the close of the year he was a defaulter to the extent of *one shilling*, as per account.

The City was comprised then in six wards—East Ward, West Ward, North Ward, Dock Ward, South Ward, Bowery Division, and Harlem Division, with one constable to each. The highest salary paid was £9.18s. 10d, and the lowest, 9s. 4d

The account of every party to whom money was donated is kept with the manifest detail, as *vide* "*Hester Sheriff's Chyld*," who was allowed 3s. per week in money; "*linen for caps, thread and lace*," 1s 10½d.; *half a yard callico and thread*, 2s. 3d.; *to making her cloas*, 3s. 6d., and so even down to pence for the most trivial articles. The account is signed in a bold free hand by ABRAHAM VAN VLECK and CORNELIUS CLOPPER, and is audited by the vestry as follows, comprising names familiar to every New-Yorker: John Cruger, Philip Cortlandt, Authony Rutgers, Jno. Auloyneau, J. Brower, Edmund Peers, N. Gouverneur.

These documents are exceedingly interesting as relics of the past, and to autograph hunters would prove a perfect treasure, as each report is signed with the names of some of the most distinguished citizens of the last century, who have been intimately connected with the City's history from its earliest foundation. As models of accuracy, conciseness and good penmanship, they are well worth an inspection, and a great many of our present office holders would, we feel assured, derive benefit from the example here set by those who have passed away.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE OF NEW-YORK.

DEFINITION OF THE WORD "STREET" ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AUTHORITIES.

House-owners and tax-payers who venerate Webster or Walker will possibly be surprised at hearing announced, by authority, a new definition for the word "street." This is specially important to tax-payers, as, unless they have fully comprehended the authoritative definition of the word, they may find their property sold over their heads, for some unheard-of improvement. The streets of New-York, as they used to be, comprised the space between opposite houses, but the sapient representatives of the million of residents in New-York have found a distinction without a difference. By virtue of State laws and ordinances, all of recent date, the streets of New-York have been subdivided into three departments. To the Croton Aqueduct Board is intrusted the care of paving, repairing or repaving them; to the Street Department is allotted the work of laying curb and gutter stones and repairing the same, also of grading; and to the City Inspector is given the awful responsibility of cleaning them. Then—thanks to the Circumlocution system adopted by our City Fathers—if a gentleman or a neighborhood require a street to be paved, even at their own expense, they have to consult the heads of these departments, each of which must act independently of the other. If the Croton Board award a contract for paving a street, it can only be done with the assent of the Street Commissioner, who regulates the curbing and guttering, and so on, *ad infinitum*. The acting President of the Croton Board, desirous of knowing exactly the extent of his powers and duties with reference to the streets, addressed a letter a few days since to the Counsel to the Corporation on the subject. The essential portion of his reply is appended:

OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

To the Croton Board:

The difficulties mentioned in your letter of the 7th instant result, in a great degree, from the fact that the Charter of 1857, instead of placing the work to be done upon streets under the supervision of one, divides it between three Departments of the City Government; and, so far as relates to the Croton Aqueduct Board and the Street Department, it is not always easy to determine the true line of division between their respective jurisdictions. But when the line of separation can be found, it should be carefully followed, *even in cases where the practical operation will not be beneficial either to the public or the owners of property.*

Your Board has charge, among other things, of "paving, repaving and repairing streets," but "flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting" are under the supervision of the Street Department. It follows that the words "paving" and "repaving" do not extend to the street in its whole width, but only to the carriage-way, leaving the sidewalk and the curb and gutter to the Street Department. And as the word "repairing" is used in the same connection with paving and repaving, it is but reasonable to suppose that the restriction to the carriage-way was intended by the legislature in that case as well as in the others.

The curb and gutter stones are usually set before the street or carriage-way is paved; indeed, it must be so, or the pavement will not stand. If the curb and gutter get out of repair before the paving or repaving is made, it would probably be the most convenient and economical course to have the whole work of paving and repairing under the charge of one Department. But the matter seems not to have been so ordered by the Legislature; and I think that "curbing and guttering" the street, whether as an original work or by way of repairing what had previously been done, belongs to one Department, while paving and repairing the carriage-way belong to another.

If this be the proper construction of the Charter, the matter has been regulated by the Legislature, and the consent of one Department that its powers and duties consent of one Department by another would be of no force. Nor may be exercised by another would be of no force. Nor would anything be gained by adding to an ordinance for paving a direction that your Department should also repair or replace the curb and gutter. No authority has been delegated to the Common Council to rearrange the powers which the Legislature has allotted to different Departments. Respectfully submitted,

[L. S.] GEORGE C. BRONSON.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

RECEIPTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

The receipts of the Receiver of Taxes are dwindling down to such small items that they are scarcely worth recording, except as bearing out an assertion made by us a few days since, that a smaller amount of taxes remained unpaid than had been recorded for years. During the past week the taxes, arrears and interest paid in were as follows:

	Tax.	Interest.	Total.	Croton Ar. rears of '58.
March 12	$1,778 33	$102 30	$1,880 63	$66 70
March 13	2,173 24	125 68	2,298 92	36 80
March 14	5,142 77	291 21	5,433 98	70 15
March 15	2,167 57	126 94	2,294 51	42 55
March 16	2,174 45	128 10	2,302 55	31 05
March 17	2,245 58	132 92	2,378 50	88 55
Total	$15,681 94	$907 15	$16,589 09	$335 80
Add Croton Arrears			335 80	
Total			$16,924 89	

The office of the Tax Commissioners is crowded daily by hundreds desirous of looking at the books, which close on the 30th April. One gentleman, generally acknowledged to be a "ROTHSCHILD," is taxed on only six millions and a half of real estate, and one and a half millions of personal property. But with reference to the real estate, on many very large houses owned by him, he pays only half the taxes. However, he is called upon annually to pay over $60,000, which some people might think a reasonable income.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

COMMENCEMENT OF WORK ON FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.

The work of paving the Fifth and Sixth avenues with Belgian pavement was commenced yesterday, by order of the Board, much to the delight of the hundreds of applicants for places, and the thousands of laborers who have managed to worry through the Winter in anticipation of the Spring work. The Croton Office was crowded yesterday with applicants, but it was remarkable that there was no application for any but chief positions, every man who had voted feeling himself competent for a leading place. Some twenty will be gratified, in due season, while several hundred will suffer the pangs of political neglect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INCIDENTS OF CITY LIFE.—A bed in the house of Mr. CARROLL, No. 296 Stanton-street, caught fire on Saturday night in consequence of a lamp having been placed near it, and three children who were asleep there were rescued by Officer SUTTON of the Eleventh Precinct.... MARY SMITH, cook on the canal boat *Plymouth*, lying at Pier No. 5, East River, was shockingly misused in a Water-street saloon, on Sunday night. Officer LOGAN found her afterwards living insensible in Chatham-street and took her to the Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.... CORNELIUS COLLINS, while driving a light wagon through the New Bowery, ran his vehicle over CHARLES DILLO, a boy three years of age, and injured him severely. Officer TOOLE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested COLLINS on a charge of reckless driving.... JOHN KAYLOR, of No. 163 Prince-street, for some unknown cause, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday night by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum. Dr. KENNEDY administered an antidote which will probably save the life of the attempted suicide. .... ISAAC SELOVER, the keeper of an alleged ticket swindling shop in Cedar-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with having defrauded Messrs. JOST SCHOEFLER, DAVID LANDIS and JACOB LEUZINGER, who had recently arrived in this City from Ohio, of $150, by giving them steerage passage tickets for California instead of first-class tickets, for which they had paid. Justice KELLY held the prisoner in $1,000.... JAMES MCAVOY, a United States soldier, was taken from his quarters at Governor's Island yesterday by Officer BURDETT, of the Harbor Police, and removed to Richmond County, where he was charged with assaulting in a brutal manner a Mrs. WALTRASS, and also with inciting a riot.... THOS. SCANLON, a First Ward rowdy, was arrested last evening for picking the pockets of a man named JAMES CREIGHTON, who had become intoxicated and fallen asleep on the Battery.

REV. J. C. SMITH—EGYPT AND THE SCRIPTURES.—The third and last of the series of lectures on Egyptian Antiquities, given in aid of the proposed purchase of the Abbott collection, was delivered at the lecture-room of the Historical Society last evening, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension. After disclaiming any special qualification for the duty assigned him,—having never visited Egypt or possessed himself of any knowledge respecting her antiquities other than could be obtained by any reader,—he invited the audience to accompany him in an imaginary journey up the River Nile. He hastily sketched the prominent places and objects of interest along the banks of the river, and claimed that all these monuments of the past demonstrated, by irrefragable proofs, the truth of the Holy Scriptures. At the close of the lecture the Chairman, Mr. DR PEYSTER, moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. PRIME, Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. SMITH for their several lectures before the Society, and announced that he hoped to be able to state at the next meeting of the Society that the Abbott Collection had been secured.

RABBI RAPHALL ON KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—The "Wealth, Power and Enterprise of the Hebrew People, as evidenced by the Building of King Solomon's Temple," was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening in Temple Hall. The model of the Temple which has long been on exhibition at this place, and which illustrated his remarks, he said, recalled the almost forgotten past, and verified the narrative of the Book of Books—a narrative the details of which could not be more powerfully impressed upon the mind than by the contemplation of the magnificent work of art before them. The glory of Israel had, it was true, departed, but it would be replaced by a restoration of that Temple in God's good time. After these introductory remarks the reverend gentleman proceeded to sketch the history of the model of the Temple and of its great original, commending warmly in conclusion the lectures on Jerusalem which had been delivered by Capt. LYNCH, of the U. S. Navy.

MURDER WILL OUT.—About the 1st of October, 1855, Mr. ALVIN CURTIS, a respectable citizen of Oswego, was murdered at a saloon in that city, kept by one HALL, who, with three other men who were present at the time the crime is supposed to have been perpetrated, immediately fled; and, although exertions were made to find them, succeeded in eluding his pursuers. The body of Mr. CURTIS, bearing many marks of violence, and indentations in the neck, as if death had been produced by choking, was subsequently found in the Oswego River. Some two months since Mr. CALVIN C. PETTY, a resident of Oswego, met a man in Auburn named JAMES H. CLARK, who admitted that he was the murderer, and upon Mr. PETTY'S affidavit a warrant for his arrest was issued by Recorder HARMON, of Oswego. After a long search he was arrested last evening in this City, by Detective TIEMANN. He is fine-looking, intelligent, and about 35 years of age. It is alleged that he has married two different women within as many months, and afterwards run away with their money. He will be taken to Oswego to-day.

PAINTERS' DEMONSTRATION.—A mass meeting of journeymen painters was held last evening at Military Hall, THOMAS SUNDERLAND in the Chair. Several earnest speeches were made, exhorting to union, and a resolution in favor of demanding $2 per day from and after this date was adopted. Eight shops were reported as already paying these wages, in which about one hundred men are employed. Of the sixteen hundred painters in the City, about three hundred are members of the Union. Mr. KEADEY took occasion to condemn the practice, prevalent among some of the craft, of spending their time and money at the rum-shops. The allusion brought out a small tempest of conflicting demonstrations. Some 120 were present, of whom a considerable number joined the Union, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening next.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER.—A fast schooner-yacht of eight tons measurement, called the *Eliza*, was seized on Sunday night by Officers CONNELL and LEE, of the Harbor Police, as she lay at anchor amid a fleet of laden canal-boats in the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. This vessel belonged to the gang of grain thieves, seven of whom have recently been apprehended for stealing from the canal-boat *Trafalgar*, and she is said to have been built purposely for the illicit business in which she was engaged. JAMES BAKER the captain of the craft, eluded the officers, who had a warrant for his arrest. The vessel was removed to the Harbor Police-slip, where her trim, jaunty appearance all day excited the curiosity of a crowd of spectators.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. SAMUEL UTTER, a dealer in piano-fortes at No. 286 Bowery, fell dead about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Broadway, near Cedar-street. His body was removed to the Police Sub-station in Trinity-place, where Dr. BOUTON last evening made a *post mortem* examination, showing that death had resulted from serous apoplexy. Deceased was a native of New Jersey, and 60 years of age. He owned a great deal of property in this City, and until two months since was a Director of the Chatham Bank. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest this morning.

SYMPATHY WITH THE LYNN STRIKERS.—A meeting of hatters, painters, shoemakers, carpenters and other tradesmen, was held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to help the Lynn strikers effectively. Speeches were made by Mr. DRAPER, of Lynn notoriety, Mr. HENRY LEES, Mr. MCCARTLY, Mr. M. D. RAINEY, and others. About $400 was raised, to be forwarded immediately, and a Committee was authorized to prepare for a grand mass meeting on Monday evening next.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY LAW COMMENCEMENT.—The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Law Department of this University will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Building, fronting Washington Parade Ground. The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, of this City, and late graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island. The Salutatory will be by Mr. F. B. VENER. The degree *Legum Baccalaurei* will be conferred upon twenty-four graduates. Speeches are expected from the Chancellor, Judge CLERKE, FERNANDO WOOD, and other distinguished citizens.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. OSGOOD lectures this evening at the Church of the Messiah, upon the "Night Side of Life," for the benefit of the Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor. Dr. OSGOOD'S ability and attractiveness as a lecturer are too well known to need any commendation from us; and the object of the lecture should commend it still more warmly to public favor.

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest on the body of CATHARINE MCGUIRE, a domestic in the family of Mr. EDWARD A. SMITH, in Fifty-eight-street, near Second-avenue. A *post-mortem* examination of the body resulted in the discovery of four ounces of laudanum in her stomach, and the jury found a verdict of death by suicide. The girl was 35 years of age, and it is supposed that continued ill-health impelled her to the act.... AUGUST LEVERMANN, whom JOHN EAGAN, bar-tender in the porter-house of JAMES EAGAN, corner of First-street and Second-avenue, beat brutally on Saturday night, died at the Hospital yesterday morning. The *post-mortem* examination showed that a fracture of the skull four and a half inches in length was the immediate cause of death. The jury rendered a verdict holding EAGAN responsible for the homicide, and he was committed to answer.

Sanitary Science.

LECTURE BY E. Y. ROBBINS.

E. Y. ROBBINS, Esq., delivered the first of a course of lectures on Sanitary Science at the Cooper Institute, last evening. The house was not quite filled. The lecturer was introduced by PETER COOPER, Esq.

Mr. ROBBINS commenced by showing that the average duration of life in any district is controlled by the quality of the air and food of the population. In Boston and Providence, the classes that occupy the filthiest streets and worst habitations do not live so long by ten years as people in healthy localities. In England, the class that live in spacious, airy houses, under favorable circumstances live between 40 and 50 years, while the crowded, ill-ventilated houses cause the inhabitants to die at the average age of 20 years. It is estimated that a human being discharges six or seven pounds of poisonous, decaying, and worn out matter, every twenty-four hours—about three or four pounds of carbonic acid, and three or four pounds of fluid and solid animal substances. The entire substance of our systems changes about once in twenty-five or thirty days. Yet we retain the same general form. Without proper food and fresh air how can we expect to enjoy health? From the report of the Registrars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it appears that the average age of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits is 64 years; of persons engaged in shoemaking, 43 years; Tailors live on an average, 42½ years; Editors, 41; Druggists, Jewelers and Teachers, 39 to 40 years; Machinists, 38½, and Printers but 30½ years.

The lecturer gave many statistics to prove that the English, by attention to sanitary regulations, had greatly improved their general health, and compared the longevity of other cities with that of New-York, where the average duration of human life is only 15 years. In Boston, from 1830 to 1850, the per centage of deaths of children under 10 years of age nearly doubled. In New-York the present number of deaths of children under five years of age is more than treble the number of deaths 47 years ago. Out of an equal number of inhabitants there died in 1810, 688; in 1820, 1,045; in 1838, 1,135; in 1840, 1,256; in 1850, 1,527; in 1855, 1,925; in 1857, 2,094—three times the number of deaths that occurred in the same population a half century ago! More than half the children born in Philadelphia are hurried out of existence before they see their tenth birthday. In New-York one half of all who are born never live to see their fifth birthday—probably never see their third birthday. Over 15,000 helpless, harmless children die annually here from removable causes entirely subject to our control!

In connection with the philanthropic efforts needed to effect sanitary reform among the poor, the lecturer called attention to the wide field for the labors of woman. He alluded to the "Ladies' National Sanitary Association" of England, of which many of the first ladies in the kingdom are members. They issue tracts on sanitary reform, containing plain directions for the hygiene of children. If the death-rate of New-York were reduced to that of Paris, four thousand lives would be annually saved; if to that of London, nine thousand; if to that of fifty years ago, eleven thousand; and if to the standard proposed by others, at least fifteen thousand lives in the Metropolis could be yearly saved. At all events, there are at the least calculation ten thousand lives unnessarily lost in the City every year.

The speaker concluded with an impressive appeal to the audience and to the City to consider this monster evil, and energetically contribute to its abatement.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, on invitation from Mr. COOPER, addressed the audience and the lecturer, taking occasion to express his deep interest in the subject, and his hope that the Legislature would be influenced, by all who had the health of the City at heart, to pass the present measure of Sanitary Reform pending before that body.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—The body of a child was found yesterday at the door of No. 113 Clinton-street.... Dr. SAMUEL BOYD, late Health Officer, was buried yesterday in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Members of the Board of Aldermen, Kings County Medical Society, Health Wardens and numerous citizens attended the funeral.... The house of THOMAS SEWALL, corner of Degraw-street and Cheever-place, was robbed, Sunday night, of property valued at about $100.... JOHN WILLIAMS, laborer, fell from the third story of his house, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Henry-street, to the sidewalk, yesterday, and broke one of his arms. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.... A boy named WM. E. HICKLEY, was fatally injured at the corner of South First and Seventh streets, yesterday, by a heavy counter falling upon him, and died soon after; he was carried home.... The body of an infant was found in a cigar-box on Schenectady-avenue, yesterday, by the Police.... The funeral of DAVID A. BOKEE took place yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 143 Hicks street.... The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Conover-street, South Brooklyn, last evening. The Coroner was notified.... Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON will be installed as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church this evening.... Two men have been arrested, by the Police in the East District, for attempting to kill JOHN WALTER, whom the Police found, late Sunday night, lying on the side-walk in Cook-street, near Graham-avenue, bleeding and insensible. The parties accused will be examined to-day.... HENRY POOLE had one of his fingers bitten off by a horse, yesterday, in the Eastern District. He was trying to back the animal at the time.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. Resolutions of respect to the late Health Officer, Dr. BOYD, were adopted, and after the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Board adjourned until Friday evening next.

POLITICAL.—CHARLES J. SHEPHARD was last evening placed in nomination for Alderman by the Republicans of the Tenth Ward.... At a meeting of the Ashland Club last evening, a motion to change the name of the Club was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 32 ayes to 20 nays.

BROOKLYN ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of this Society was given last evening at Montague Hall. There was a large attendance of members of the Society and invited guests.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.—The lecture which was announced to be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle this evening by WENDELL PHILLIPS, will be given at the Athenæum.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 15, 4, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 1, 7, 38, 39, 40, 41.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar—Reserved causes.

Execution of Stevens and Hazlett.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAST SCENE.

From the Charlestown Jeffersonian.

Another, and it is hoped to be the final, act in the Harper's Ferry tragedy has been enacted, and AARON D. STEVENS and ALBERT HAZLETT have been sent to "that bourne from which no traveler returneth." Although it is known that at least four of the Brown party yet remain unwhipped of justice, still the desire is that no more blood be shed, and that the remaining wretches be permitted to wander through the world with the sting of a guilty conscience, and scorned by all honest men, rather than our county shall be made the theatre of another season of excitement.

The near approach of the day of execution seemed to have but little effect on the prisoners, and for the past few days they were unusually cheerful, STEVENS declaring it was his wish to be free, and therefore desired the day for his execution to arrive. Mrs. PEARCE, the sister of STEVENS, was with him up to yesterday morning, and made a fine impression on all with whom she was thrown, by her lady-like deportment and conduct. On Thursday a Miss DUNBAR, of Ohio, arrived in town. It is said she was engaged to be married to STEVENS at the time of the Harper's Ferry invasion, and has corresponded with him since his imprisonment in this town. She is a lady of much intelligence and beauty.

A brother of HAZLETT, who resides in Armstrong County, Pa., also arrived a few days ago, and was present with his brother until yesterday morning. He advised HAZLETT to make a full confession of his connection with the Brown party, and counselled him to abandon all hope of a reprieve or commutation of punishment.

Yesterday morning the table was set in the passage for the criminals to eat, and seated around were the two men, who in a few hours were to be launched into eternity, a sister, and the betrothed of one, and the brother of the other. A solemn feast, and one which was seemingly enjoyed by but two—the condemned.

After the breakfast had been partaken of, the friends of the criminals bade them a long farewell and took a car